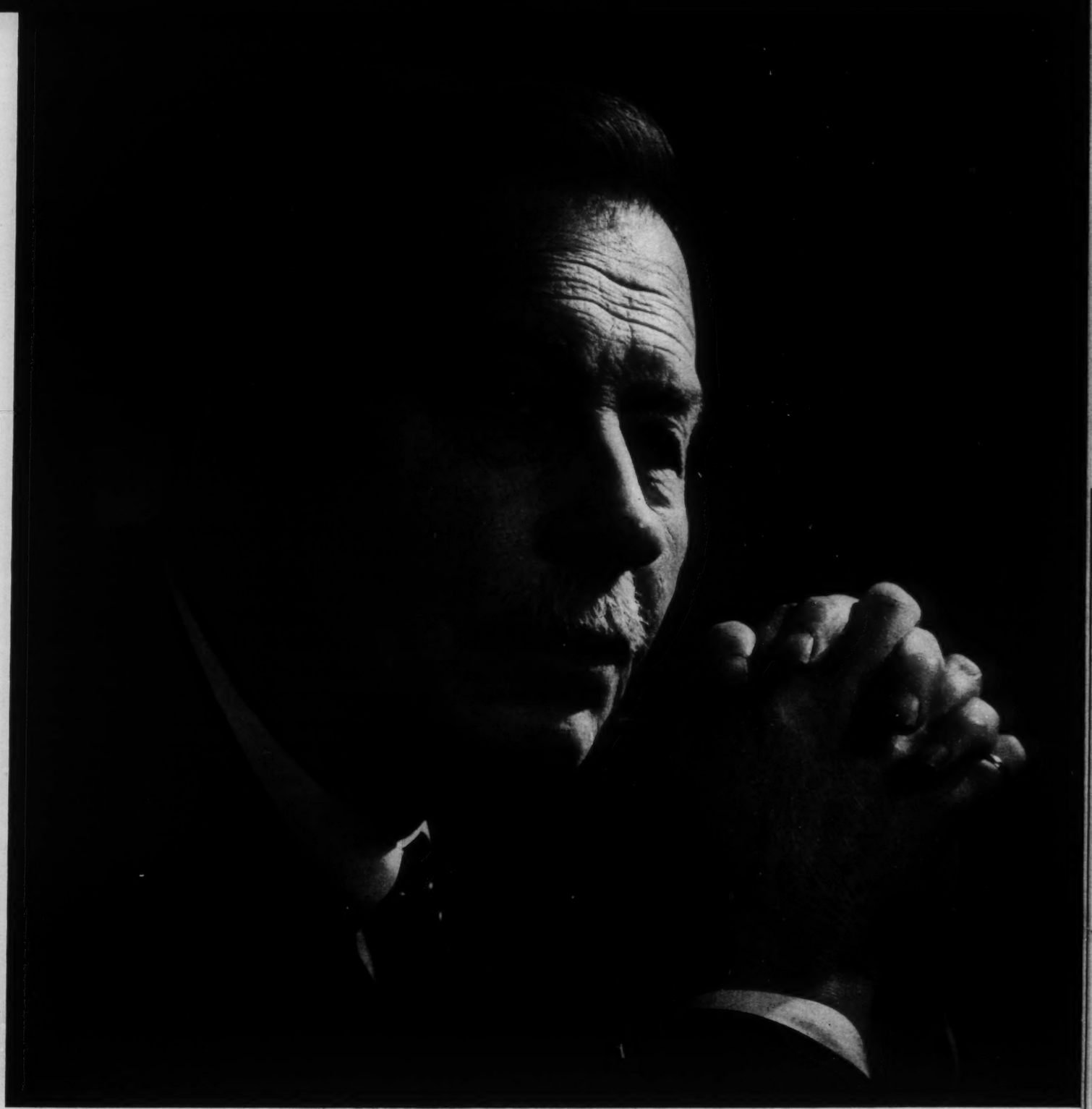
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

THIS CURIOUS DIVORCE BUSINESS

That Fabulous Character, Ted Reeve

JUNE 19, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 37



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Chatham: Dark Horse Coming Up Fast

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Fifteen years of the headship of Queen's University and 23 years of university principalship altogether (eight of them at Alberta), come to an end this summer for Principal **Robert Charles Wallace.** He was born in the Orkneys 70 years ago, and lived to become a CMG, a president of the Royal Society of Canada and the dean of the university heads of the Dominion. A soft-spoken, apparently shy man without the slightest vestige of pushfulness, he came to Canada in 1912 as Professor of Geology at the University of Manitoba and showed such administrative capacity that in 1918 he was made Commissioner of Northern Manitoba. A scientist and humanist, he is one of Canada's really great personalities.—*Photo by Karsh.*

Next Week: Ontario's largest county — Simcoe — will be spotlighted in SN's regional series in a story by W. H. Cranston and Melwyn Breen with pictures by Jim Lynch . . . "TV Will Creep in on Soft-Soled Shoes" says critic Nathan Cohen in his appreciation of the Massey Report . . . . "Portrait of a Happy Woman" will be the story of an amazing person living in Canada, the last surviving sister of Czar Nicholas II of Russia . . . Also Part II of the columnist Ted Reeve story, a special article on latest international developments, and business features on the newsprint situation and business personalities. **Don't miss** Hugh MacLennan's story "The Legendary Island" in SN, July 3 issue.

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Among his pupils have been the very successful concert violinist, Betty Jean Hagen, recent winner of the Naumburg Award in New York; Francis Chaplin, termed "a reincarnation of Kreisler", winner of the Loeb prize for outstanding N.Y. performance; Robert Terry, active on the European concert stage, and many others.

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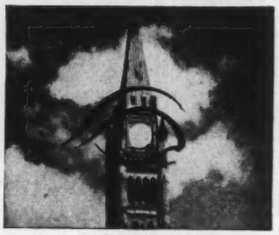

OTTAWA VIEW

THIS week the House of Commons is sitting from 11 a.m. till 11 p.m. with time out for lunch and supper. The midday recess is from 1 to 3, and the evening recess from 6 to 8. No one seriously contends that these are efficient hours for the transaction of business, yet every year about this time the morning sitting is added to the afternoon and evening sittings to try to get the business finished.

For Liberal backbenchers the extra hours are tiresome but tolerable. Out of the 185 Liberal members the Whip can always find a few dozen to sit in the House. For Ministers the extra hours which have to be spent in the Parliament Buildings may be inconvenient, but they can get on with their departmental work in their Centre Block offices perfectly well. Discussion of Estimates is the main business at this period of the session, and only the minister concerned need be in the House. But the strain on Opposition members is much greater. Out of their scanty numbers they have to find an adequate quorum to carry the discussion on the floor, and when do these members find the time to prepare their material?

WHOSE FAULT?

FOR one hour and 52 minutes, by **PM St. Laurent's** count, the House talked about the morning sittings and the fall session and the unsatisfactory arrangement of business. **George Drew** led the complaints, and his speech again recalled the Chestertonian postscript: "I'm sorry this letter is so long. I did not have time to write a short one." The disorderly shouts and interruptions from back-bench Liberals didn't help either.

The Prime Minister's answer was that in the Budget debate the Opposition members filled 331 columns of Hansard and the Government members 234 columns: in the debate on the Speech from the Throne (the other free-for-all) Liberals filled 317 columns, Opposition speakers 454 columns. "I am not complaining," said Mr. St. Laurent. "I am merely saying why it is that there comes a time when a motion of this kind (for morning sittings) has to be made."

Most members are ready to admit both that the morning sittings are necessary and that they ought not to be. They wouldn't be necessary if members talked less or the business were better arranged or both. (See *Front Page.*)

NEWSPRINT PRICE

OTTAWA takes a dim view of the letter written by the U.S. Price Administrator, **Michael DiSalle,** to **R. M. Fowler,** president of the Pulp and Paper Association. It was directed to Fowler in his capacity as Director of the Pulp and Paper Division of the Department of Defence Production, and it asked for a suspension in the increase of $10 a ton in the price of newsprint. The letter was dated June 4; it appeared in full in the newspapers of June 6; but it had still not reached Fowler by June 9.

The bitter retort which Canadians would like to make will not be sent to Mr. DiSalle; but he will not be allowed to get away with the complaint that he was given only 24 hours' notice of a change which does not come into effect until July 1! Nor — whatever the official answer to DiSalle may say — does Ottawa like to be accused of an "altogether unilateral approach": particularly by a Government which is subsidizing high-cost domestic producers (*e.g.*, of aluminum) rather than getting low-cost products from Canada. The aluminum business of last fall still rankles, and if we are going to get into recriminations it will come up again.

COMMODITY CONFERENCES

THE International Commodity Conference on newsprint is coming up with a three-part program. The first part is an emergency allocation of 3,000 tons to France: 500 tons comes from the U.S.; and arrangements are being made for Canadian mills to supply the other 2,500 tons. This is urgent and immediate. Secondly, an emergency committee of the U.S., Canada and Sweden is working out a similar emergency allocation for other countries on the border of the Iron Curtain: quantities and recipients are not finally settled, but this will probably demand a Government order to the mills which in turn will have to cut back their regular customers by a small percentage. The third part is a fuller study of production and demand in all participating countries, out of which might eventually come proposals for a fairer distribution all round.

SERVICE WOMEN

THE RCAF may have to disappoint many young women who would like to get into the regular force. It is not going to be able to take more than about 200 a month, and even less than that in the first month. Present ceiling set by the Government is 5,000 women in a limited number of trades, chiefly in communications and radar work. The intake of officers will be very small under the new arrangement whereby there is no separate women's division. But the lowliest airwoman is to have a Grade X education: airmen can get in from Grade VIII.

The authorities hope young women who are disappointed about the regular force (and other) will join the reserves. The need there is just as serious.

The Service expects what it calls a high rate of "wastage": another name for it is "marriage."

CAPITAL COMMENT

Attack on Fixed Prices

THE price war which Macy's New York store declared shortly after the U.S. Supreme Court decision that the Miller-Tydings Act does not validate "non-signer" clauses covering resale prices for trademarked and branded goods has raised some interesting questions in Canada.

The point at issue was not whether a manufacturer could legally reach an agreement with retailers about fixed selling prices. It was whether a contract concluded between a distributor and one or several retailers can be enforced against all retailers in the state. The Supreme Court, it will be recalled, said it could not.

The success, at least for a while and in localized areas, attained by Macy's and other big stores, in breaking down the resale price maintenance practice in the United States, and thus provide some relief and hope for consumers aghast at the steady soaring of prices, raises in some minds an old question. Is the fixing of prices by the manufacturer in such resale price maintenance agreements in the public interest?

There are certainly two sides to the question. A case has been made and can be made, for such agreements. They prevent "confusion," as manufacturers have put it before now. More impressive is the argument that they have been developed to protect small retailers from price-cutting on the part of their big competitors.

Insulated from Incentive

Fred McGregor, who for a quarter of a century administered the Combines Investigation Act, has repeatedly attacked them. Before the parliamentary committee on prices in 1948 he pointed out that when such becomes common practice, "whole segments of wholesale and retail trade are insulated from the competitive incentive. No longer is the more efficient merchant permitted to pass on to the consumer the economies which he can secure in distribution."

The attitude of producers and distributors was deeply affected in the war years, when direct government control took the place of free competition. It was not easy for some of them to accept the idea that when the emergency period was over there should be a return to free competitive conditions in the interest of the consumer.

The Curtis Commission, picking up the problem of prices where the parliamentary committee had left it, deplored such a practice, "which increases the rigidities of the whole marketing structure." Among the specific recommendations it made was that the Combines Investigation Commission should make further study of this practice.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice J. H. MacQuarrie of Nova Scotia has been hearing evidence since last fall. If it comes to the conclusion that on balance the device is harmful, it will, presumably, advocate strengthening of the Combines Investigation Act. There is little case law on the subject in Canada. On the one hand such agreements are certainly price-fixing, and might be considered as falling foul of the Act. On the other, there is support for the idea that an individual producer may enter into reasonable agreements about the distribution and sale of his products.

Under Scrutiny

In at least five investigations since 1926, resale price maintenance has been under scrutiny. In every case, according to the Curtis Report, a conclusion was reached that the public interest was detrimentally affected.

(The first was the inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which disbanded shortly after the final report on it was published in 1927. Others: tobacco, 1938; dental supplies, 1947; optical goods, bread in western Canada, 1948.)

"Resale price maintenance," said the Curtis Report, "like other forms of restrictive practices, does offer what appears to the manufacturer and distributor, a happy relief from the unending struggle against the harsh correctives of the free market system.

"But the solution, we think, is illusory. It not only vitiates the spirit of enterprise by which all commercial and industrial life is nourished; it deprives the consumer of his right to seek out and patronize the more efficient distributors, namely those who, over a period of time can offer goods for sale at prices lower than their competitors."

Anything which promises a break from spiralling retail prices will be watched closely. No one supposes that excessive mark-ups explain away more than a very small part of recent high prices.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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Tom Gard's Note Book

It is supposed to be everyone's duty to take an interest in community and municipal affairs. Realizing that my participation in such things was nil, I decided to attend an open meeting called by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce for their annual spring clean-up, paint-up, plant-up campaign. Things turned out as I might have expected! Home beautification is one subject on which I can really get wound up. As you may have guessed, I talked myself right into a job helping to organize the program. Oh well, it's one job I'll like as time spent trying to help people improve the appearance of their home and their property is time well spent.

Does Your Gate Say Welcome

One task I must do this spring is finish the entrance to our garden behind the house. The barbecue was completed last year and some of the border planting but nothing was done to divide the service area from the garden area. I decided on a white random-width picket fence and have been collecting old packing box boards, cleaning them up and applying the first coat of paint. The archway will offer support for some climbing roses I'm going to plant as soon as I can get them. My dahlias, too, must be divided and planted soon.

Storm Door to Screen Door

I'm certainly glad time was found last fall to convert that screen door into a storm door. It has saved fuel and made the back hallway much warmer. The task was not difficult once started and angle irons at the four corners took the extra weight of the glass. Now the door stays put and just the screen and window section is changed each year.

An idea that has been filed away for the future was picked up in Orillia the other day. A young couple I was visiting had taken a cheap office table, cut the legs off, made a shelf of the drawer cavity and finished it up as a coffee table. Painted black and trimmed with gold it was right smart and blended well with their other furniture.

Slipper Chairs

All of the cleaning up is not being done outside these days. I found my wife making slipper chairs for the bedrooms out of three old kitchen chairs she picked up at an auction several days ago. All the talent is not confined to one side of this household!

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 37 June 19, 1951

Tidying Up Parliament

THE necessity for another session of Parliament this fall cannot be contested. It may be that in these times we shall have to abandon the old idea of Parliaments lasting only from January to June. But if this is so, it strongly emphasizes the need for an improvement in the way parliamentary business is conducted. Ministers are far too ready to say that time is wasted only because the Opposition talks too much. The Opposition does talk too much, but this is very largely because of the disorderly and unpredictable way in which the Government handles its business. We think opposition members are absolutely right to insist that neither legislation nor authorization for expenditures shall be slipped through the House without proper examination. Their task is generally thankless and it must often appear fruitless; but Conservative members under Mr. Drew's leadership deserve more credit than they usually get for their application to it.

In the present Cabinet there is no recognized expert on parliamentary procedure. The Prime Minister is not, like Mr. King or Mr. Churchill, a "Parliament man" of long standing. His chief lieutenant, Mr. C. D. Howe, has an open and notorious scorn of Parliament which would be intolerable if it had not become so familiar. Mr. Gardiner, a parliamentarian of long standing, is not a power in the House except on his own subject, agriculture. The nominal leader of the House is Mr. Alphonse Fournier, a genial soul who seems to be thoroughly harassed in trying to line up each day's business. Yet it is not until eleven o'clock each night that members are told what the next day's business is to be.

The Government seems to regard the muddled and inefficient way of handling business as regrettable but inevitable. It is not inevitable, nor even acceptable. We have a pretty clear conviction that if more voters and taxpayers saw the way the Government throws its business into the House of Commons, the people would insist on more orderly procedures being devised.

Abusing the Umpire

NOW that labor unions are legally recognized entities, it is probably inevitable that court decisions should occasionally go against them. That being so, it would surely be better if every such decision were not followed by loud outcries of "Kill the umpire!" or "Change the rules!"

Mr. Murray Cotterill, one of the most intelligent of our labor leaders, as soon as Mr. Justice Gale gave a decision to the effect that even labor tribunals must accord "natural justice" to those who appear before them, announced that this was a return to "the law of the jungle" in labor relations. Actually what happened in this case—the *Globe and Mail* against the Newspaper Guild—was that the Guild tried to retain one element of the old law of the jungle in spite of the fact that the Ontario Legislature has recently brought this aspect of labor relations, that of union recognition, under the law of the courts.

The unions now have the right, by law established, to compel the employer to negotiate with them as soon as they can prove that they have a majority of any given group of employees. They claim, according to their argument in the *Globe and Mail* case, that they must not be required to submit that majority to scrutiny by disclosing the names of those who voted for the union. The *Globe and Mail* contends that if it were provided with these names it could establish that some of those claimed as members of the union have resigned, and that actually there is no majority for the union. Mr. Justice Gale ruled that the company was entitled to that knowledge. The union avers that it will never disclose the names of its members, because to do so would subject them to intimidation and mistreatment by the employer.

We doubt whether this claim of complete pri-

PASSING SHOW

REFLECTION for the early racing season: Those who follow the horses shouldn't expect to get much ahead.

There is annoyance in Winnipeg because Toronto claims to have a "National Ballet." These things ought to be handled like national banks in the United States. Winnipeg could then claim a First National Ballet, and perhaps in time the Second National Subway.

Russia is criticized for not paying her fair share of the costs of the United Nations. She has done her fair share of adding to them.

The good old times were when jet was something that elderly ladies wore on their bosoms and bonnets.

There is said to be a Fifth Column among the French Communists. A fifth of a fifth sounds like a twenty-fifth.

Mr. Duplessis believes in control only "when it is necessary." People who don't need to be controlled needn't be controlled.

Person who attacked Mr. Solon Law was presumably just trying to collect his "social dividend."

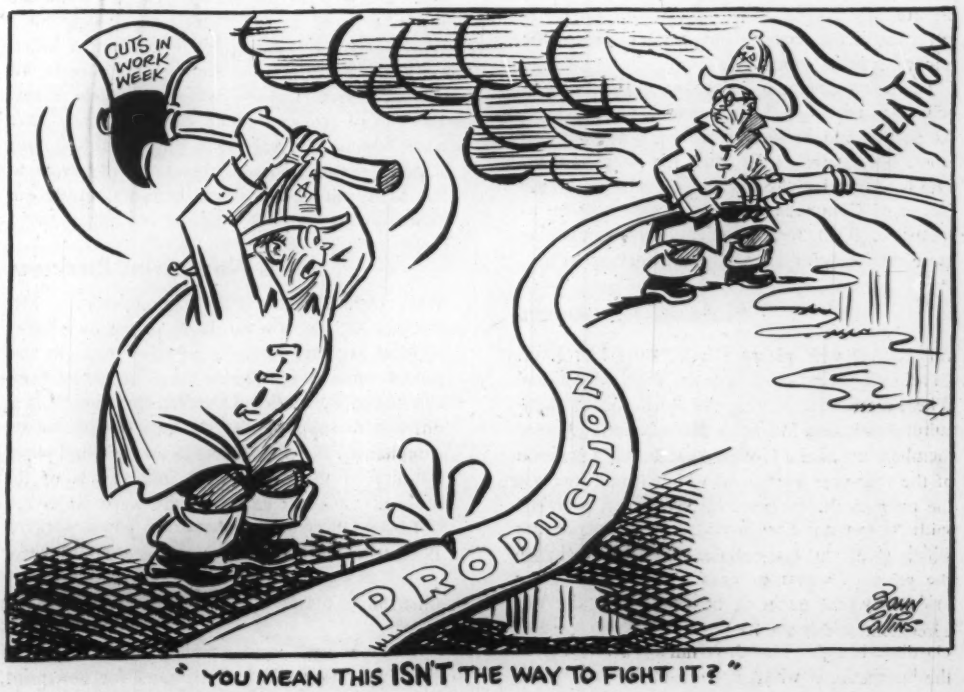
We doubt the story that the Massey Report is cutting into the sales of who-dun-its for summer cottage reading.

The new national planning board proposed by the president of the Royal Society of Canada would have an easier time if it knew what sort of a world it would be planning for.

Apparently one of the most serious crimes in Quebec is that of allowing oneself to be mistaken for a Jehovah's Witness.

The old policy of the Open Door in China has given way to the Closed Door against China.

Lucy says that her census enumerator was very intelligent. He knew exactly what to put down in the blanks for the questions she couldn't understand.



"YOU MEAN THIS ISN'T THE WAY TO FIGHT IT?"

vacy in regard to the membership is compatible with the new status of unions as bodies possessing certain definite rights and responsibilities, which are contingent upon their securing a certain number of members. Presentation to the tribunal of a signed application for membership is not conclusive proof unless it can be checked by the party opposing the certification in order that evidence may be adduced, if any exists, that the applicant did not acquire membership or has since resigned. The argument that the membership list must be kept secret does not seem to us to have much weight in any case where the union actually has a majority and is entitled to certification; once the union is recognized there can be little need for secrecy. Where it can show a majority only by counting those who have resigned it is obviously not entitled to certification; but in those cases it ought not to apply for it.

Worst Example

THIS year's defence estimates, which we have criticized here before, are an excellent example of the completely unsatisfactory way this Government is apt to treat the House of Commons. The breakdown provided is so general as to provide practically no information about how the money is to be spent and to make intelligent examination virtually impossible. Provision for civil defence was included under one of these headings, though responsibility for it has since been transferred from Mr. Claxton to Mr. Martin. Instead of foreseeing this minor complication, the Government let the House spend nearly two hours arguing about what was the proper time to discuss civil defence. Any ordinary, sensible forethought, such as must have arisen from a proper concern for orderly debate, could have provided an inter-party agreement to avoid this waste of time.

The Opposition's suggestions for committee examination of defence estimates have been rejected by the Government. No alternative has been proposed. No adequate written statement of the estimated expenditures has been provided. The House of Commons is put in the position where it must either accept the defence estimates virtually without explanation or must continue hour after hour in a persistent, nagging cross-examination of Mr. Claxton. We hope that the Conservatives will persist, tenaciously and doggedly, in demanding the full breakdown which Parliament ought to have; and if the Government grows impatient the remedy is in its own hands.

This Government is altogether too inclined to behave as though it had its mandate direct from the people, and Parliament were a tiresome interloper. The reverse is the case. The people's mandate is to the House of Commons, and it is to the House of Commons that the Government is responsible. That responsibility means something more than keeping Liberal back-benchers in line.

Note to Taxpayers

WE READ with pleasure and profit Mr. J. G. Gardiner's recent comments on the International Wheat agreement. During the debate on the agricultural estimates Mr. John Diefenbaker and other members urged the Government to get a revision of the four-year agreement which would increase the price to the farmers. Mr. Gardiner, replying, said: "I can not find anything in the agreement which gives any government the right to change the price of wheat or even to suggest that the price of wheat ought to be changed, under this agreement, within the four years". Indubitably Mr. Gardiner is right. The Governments which signed the international wheat agreement for four years,

—© Karsh

THE *Massey Report is a best seller bluebook.*

and the farmers who urged them to do so, fixed maximum and minimum prices to prevail throughout the period. They did not make the mistake of the Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement by including a vague "have regard to" clause incapable of precise interpretation.

The agreement is now half way through its term; and already Mr. Diefenbaker could tell the House of Commons: "There is not a farmer in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba to whom I have spoken who is not in favor of an upward revision of prices." To which Mr. Gardiner replied: "I can scarcely understand how persons who advocate the bulk system of marketing can suggest that you make an agreement to last for two years, or three years or four years, and then that you come along in the middle of the agreement and say 'now we are going to change that.' In other words you have not a long-term agreement at all."

We are very happy to agree with Mr. Gardiner; and in view of recent history we think it well to draw attention to his words, lest the taxpayers again be asked to make good the disappointed expectations of Western farmers. Whether Western farmers are wise in wanting the security of long-term agreements we will not presume to say. The record makes it quite clear that they have wanted them, and got them. This time they must stand by them, and not expect the taxpayers to bail them out of a deal which hasn't turned out as well as they hoped.

This Newsprint Business

THE United States Price Administrator, Mr. Michael DiSalle, was no doubt under very heavy political pressure when he asked Canada to suspend the modest increase in the price of newsprint announced by leading Canadian companies. It is difficult to suppose that he expected immediate compliance. The overall cost to the pulp and paper industry of the recent wage increases is of the order of 12½ per cent, and the wage scales are still below those paid to American paper workers. Even with the new price increase announced for July 1, newsprint is still at a lower price level than other paper products which compete for the same wood.

It is not for Canada, perhaps, to complain of the almost fantastic U.S. demand for newsprint, but it is impossible for any reasonable individual —here or in the United States or anywhere else— to assert that the maintenance of the big U.S. newspapers at their present size is essential for the preservation of democracy or of anything else. Nor is it reasonable to suggest that the increased price of newsprint will damage the U.S. economy or increase inflationary pressures. The fact is that U.S. newspaper publishers are getting their newsprint at a price well below what they seem to be prepared to pay, and absurdly low compared with the price of fine papers such as the magazines use. They are taking advantage of it to keep their advertising rates low (the "mill line rate" has not increased since the end of the war) and to circulate advertising matter which can be measured only by the acre or the ton.

We admit that the position of the Canadian newsprint industry does not demand our pity; but nobody can make us weep for the poor American publisher.

Quebec and Newsprint

SOME extremely difficult problems are raised by the claim of Mr. Duplessis that his Government has power to control the terms on which newsprint is supplied to consumers in the Province of Quebec. The situation as between Canadian producers of newsprint and United States consumers is difficult enough in all conscience, and requires the utmost unity on the part of all the affected Canadian interests; and an action which could give some Canadian consumers access to a part of the Canadian production at what might be by comparison a very favorable price will certainly not help to make things any easier.

Constitutionally Mr. Duplessis's claim may or may not be well founded. It raises a grave problem in the case of those paper concerns which are wholly owned by consumers in the United States, but that does not affect the constitutional question. But the situation seems to be one in which a common front by the whole of Canada is very strongly to be desired, and even the threat of an entirely isolated action by a single province seems unfortunate. The matter is not improved by the fact that the carrying out of the proposed policy would give the Quebec Government a tremendous hold over the newspapers of the province. Indeed the mere prospect of that action may have had considerable results already.

For the Bennett Medal

THE Royal Society of Canada has nominated the Right Hon. Vincent Massey as candidate for the Lord Bennett Medal which was endowed by that former Prime Minister for presentation to the man (or woman) who has performed the greatest service to the arts or sciences of the British Empire. The final decision will be made in Great Britain, but Canadians, we think, will generally hope that Canada's nomination will succeed. The "Massey Report" is only the last in a long series of notable services to the general culture of Canada which have been made possible not alone by Mr. Massey's wealth, but by his good taste, his unconquerable energy, his powers of persuasion, and his devotion to his country.

Professional History

IT IS a rather significant phrase that Dr. John Hall Stewart, the eminent Canadian historiographer now domiciled in Cleveland, uses when he calls Carlyle "the Scottish amateur historian." That phrase would not have occurred to anybody in 1850, when the "professional" historian was almost non-existent; but specialization, and its at-

tendant, professionalism, have made great strides in the past century. The scientific scrutinizing of all the relevant material, with the aid of every conceivable device of indexing and cataloguing, was not Carlyle's method nor that of the typical historian of his era.

The phrase occurs in a highly professional volume entitled "Documentary Survey of the French Revolution" (Macmillan, $6), which contains a vast and fascinating collection of all the statutes, proclamations, decrees and other official documents of France in the years 1789 to 1800, together with a few non-official writings such as the "What is the Third Estate?" pamphlet of Sieyes. This method allows the people whose history is being studied to speak for themselves to the utmost possible extent, with results that are intensely interesting to the "amateur" history reader—who will survive and flourish long after the "amateur" history writer is extinct. Here is the 1790 decree providing for the election of bishops by the same democratic voters who selected the members of the departmental assembly. Here a little later is the Treaty of Tolentino between the Pope and the French Republic, in which "The Pope revokes every adherence, consent and accession, written or secret, given by him to the coalition in arms against the French Republic." Here finally is the proclamation of the Consuls on December 15, 1799, presenting a Constitution "founded on the true principles of representative government, on the sacred rights of property, equality and liberty" and concluding "The Revolution is established on the principles which began it. It is ended." Revolutions are very interesting things.

To Whom Are They Talking?

THE sub-committee on monopoly power of the committee of the House of Representatives on the judiciary "believes that it is important that the anti-trust laws be vigorously enforced against Canadian as well as American newsprint producers in order to protect the freedom of inter-state and foreign commerce". It is a noble sentiment, provided only that the enforcement of these anti-trust laws, which are laws of the United States alone and not of any other authority, be performed within the territory of the United States.

The United States is under no compulsion to purchase newsprint from Canada, and for many years did all that it could to dissuade its citizens from doing so, by means of a highly protective tariff in favor of newsprint manufacturers in its own territory. It can attach any regulations, conditions and limitation to the import of newsprint from Canada that it likes. (The only reason why it does not do so is that it urgently needs the product.) But it cannot exercise any sovereign power over producers of newsprint while they are producing it in Canada, for the excellent reason that it has no such sovereign power.

Among the recommendations of the report, which with this exception are all directed to various authorities of the United States such as the Attorney General, the OPA, the FTC and the like, is the suggestion, apparently addressed to nobody in particular, that "the vast timber resources of Canada also be harnessed for newsprint production". It was wise of the sub-committee to leave this recommendation hanging in the air. If it had been addressed to any U.S. authority it would have been an invitation to a gross invasion of the rights of a friendly nation. If it is supposed to be addressed to Canada it is merely a piece of gross impertinence. The natural resources of Canada are hers for harnessing for her own best interests and at her own chosen time.

On Selling Education

by B. K. Sandwell

THE educationists have been having their annual spring get-togethers, which begin at Easter and go on until summer becomes too warm, and have been receiving and imparting the usual amount of information on what to do about education. That something needs to be done about it is admitted by all parties. That is not surprising; something has always needed to be done about education.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

Principal James S. Thomson of the McGill Theological School told an assembly of educationists in Montreal that they would have to "sell education to the people," and it is because this is so profoundly true in one sense and so profoundly untrue in another that it needs clarification. Dr. Thomson we have no doubt clarified it to his audience; he is one of the clearest of Canadian thinkers. But the newspapers gave only the sentence and not the clarification. The communication of knowledge in an over-condensed and unassimilable condition, something like powdered milk, is one of the perils of our age. Nobody drinks powdered milk undissolved, but everybody reads condensed news stories.

Education is not something like chewing-gum, in which the best flavor is the flavor that the consumer buys the most of. It resembles chewing-gum in many ways. It brightens the intellectual teeth and livens the intellectual appetite just as chewing-gum—we are informed by the manufacturers—brightens the physical teeth and improves the gastronomic powers. Chewing-gum is actually recommended by the manufacturers for these reasons; but they are not the real primary reasons for which people buy it. They buy it because they like the flavor; and the manufacturers impart to it the kinds of flavor (and of chewiness) that they think people will like best.

The first step in "selling" chewing-gum is therefore the designing of a product that will be readily bought, and there has been far too much attention paid to this step in the case of education, where it ought not to be considered at all. For education is not a thing whose character ought to be altered in deference to popular taste, and it has been far too much altered by that consideration in recent years. The overwhelming success of the "modernists" is due not so much to the belief of real educationists that modern education is in all respects and for all purposes superior, as to the belief of educational authorities that modernist education has the flavor to make it readily saleable to the only present-day purchaser, the taxpayer—and to his sons and daughters whose opinions greatly influence his own.

THE public wants a kind of education, in the first place, which will enable its sons and daughters to earn good money as soon as they are educated, without the trouble and expense of any apprenticeship or special training. It therefore regards typing as much more important than spelling, for the typist can look up spelling in the dictionary, but the mere speller cannot type, spell he never so accurately, and typing is what you get paid for.

The public further wants a kind of education which its sons and daughters will regard as "easy" and therefore relatively pleasurable. The exact subjects, the subjects involving strict rules, like grammar, mathematics, and the inflectional languages, must be cut to a minimum and dropped whenever possible. Why learn to add, when there are adding machines? Why learn Latin declensions when Latin is "dead"? These things involve work, and confer no "practical" benefit, and the student could be learning the saxophone or ballroom dancing, which have social value.

The professional educator is perfectly aware of this vice in the educational system, but he is more concerned about producing a "saleable" article than a sound one. Morally he is in the position of a chewing-gum manufacturer who should introduce a mildly deleterious element into his gum to enhance its flavor appeal. We attended not long ago a conference of university graduates on the subject of current education, at which there was a round table discussion by professional educators, and almost without exception they were in favor of the modernist article on the ground that it is saleable—the trustees want it, you can get salary appropriations for it, and if you went back to asking the kids to do some real work you would become unpopular and the appropriations would go down.

Nobody would like to go back to the conditions of a hundred years ago, when the control of education was almost wholly in the hands of the authorities of various religious bodies. But it did have the advantage that the design of education was then determined by men with a lively concern for the future of the community, even if their object in that concern was to make sure that their own religious beliefs should be as predominant as possible. The transfer of that control to the state, operating in a highly democratic manner so that everybody has a voice, but financing in a manner which gives the large property owner a much greater interest in its cost than the smaller people, may not have improved the quality of the control.

Let the educators sell education to the people, certainly, but let them be sure that it is the best education that they are selling, and not a beautifully packaged, sweetly flavored, nicely chewable article with a minimum of nutritional value.

The Wiles of Greece

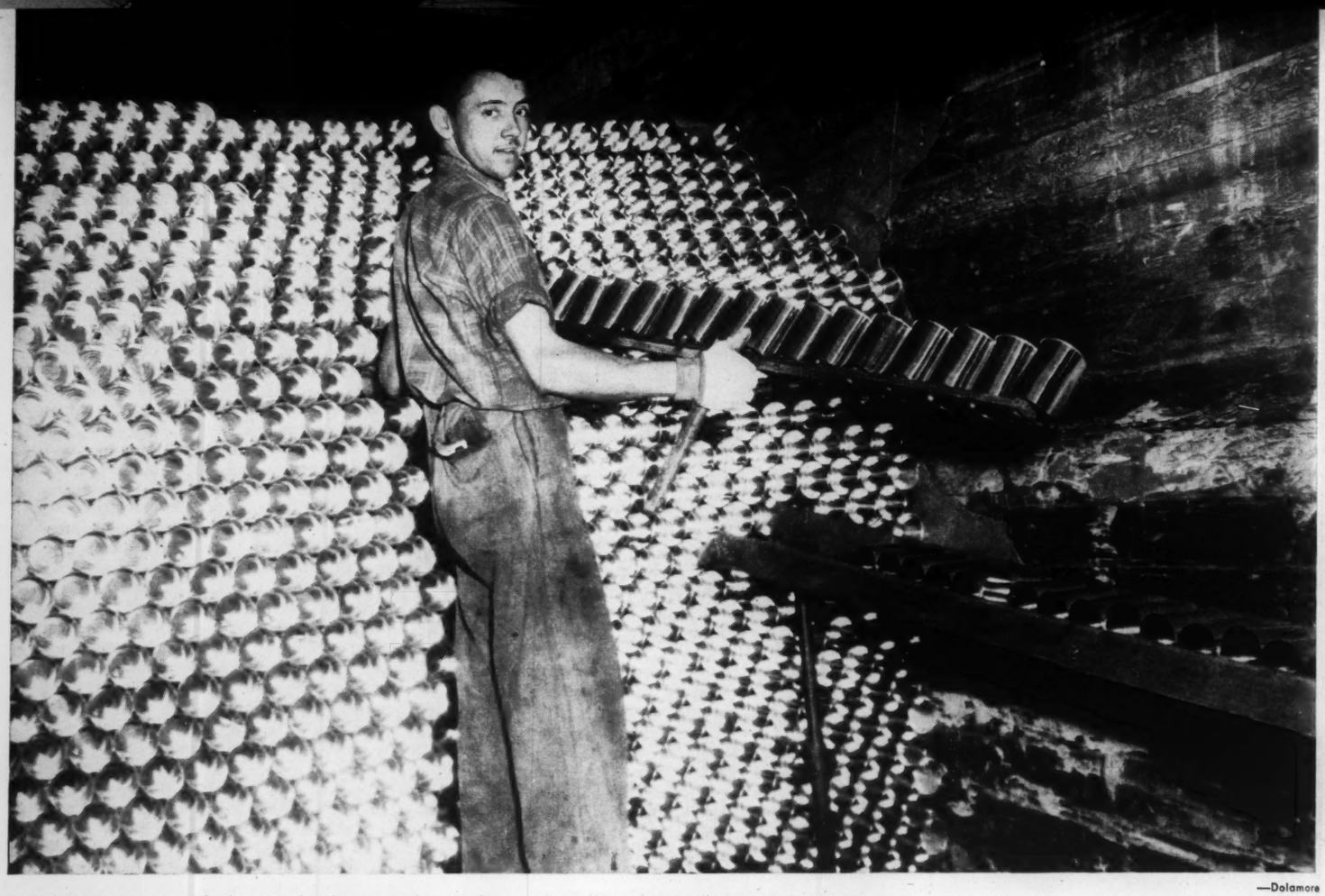
("Greek forces, after taking a hill position, repulsed four small scale counter-attacks by shouting and screaming Chinese during the afternoon." —London *Times*.)

The wiles of Greece! the wiles of Greece!
Where man wooed goddess, god wooed maid,
Where Jason pinched the Golden Fleece,
Where Ariadne was betrayed!
The wiles of Greece are fiction, yet
Their sun is far from being set.

Hellas, to all and sundry, means
Democracy and peerless Art;
Today, on Asian fields, Hellenes
Are playing an essential part
Repulsing Red attacks with ease
By shouting, screaming in Chinese.

'Twould bring about an early peace
(As demonstrated near the Han)
If wiles of Greece, if wiles of Greece
Were practised by the Pentagon:
Throw all munitions overboard—
The tongue is mightier than the sword!

J. E. P.



—Dolamore

TALISMAN *bringing Chatham food industry good luck: the can. Here Walter Blair readies thousands of cans for use in the busy growing season lying just ahead.*

FORMULA . . . SALES TALK AND SHREWDNESS

CHATHAM: Dark Horse Coming Up Fast

by Hal Tracey

CHATHAM is a small city with a big secret. Any city that has doubled its industry *since* the war years, despite the fact that it did not get any defence contracts during the war to give it an impetus, must have a secret.

Chatham's industrial expansion—from 63 industries to 126 in the last eight years—is not an accident. It is part of a deliberate policy—a long-range selling job in which most of its citizens participate. And Chatham is willing to share its secret for the asking with any city wishing to expand its industry in similar fashion.

Chatham was planning its expansion during the very time the country was full of talk of at least a minor recession—perhaps a depression. But as Industrial Commissioner William M. ("Bill") Gray puts it: "We were just too busy planning our expansion to listen to talk of a depression."

He is one of the key men behind Chatham's sudden growth. A big game hunter, his prey is not animals, but industrialists. He hunts them in Canada, the U.S. and the U.K. A retired businessman himself, he has turned salesman for Chatham.

He says he isn't a high-pressure salesman, but anyone who has heard him overwhelmingly extol the virtues of Chatham would be inclined to doubt him. True, he can hold out no special "bribes" such as tax-free land to prospective industries. But once he gets the scent of an industrialist looking for a site for a type of plant that would be favorable to Chatham, he will move heaven and earth to get the plant located in his city. A firm believer in the salesman's creed that personal contact pays off, he keeps in touch by letter and personal visits—continued for years, if necessary—until the prospective industry has either settled in Chatham, or somewhere else.

Nor is he alone in his keenness for tracking down new industries. Once, an alert Chathamite phoned Bill Gray about an industrialist who was talking about establishing a new plant. He was

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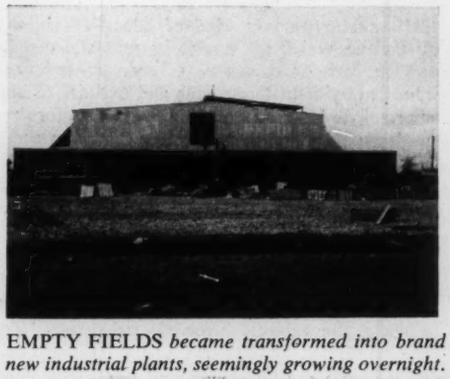
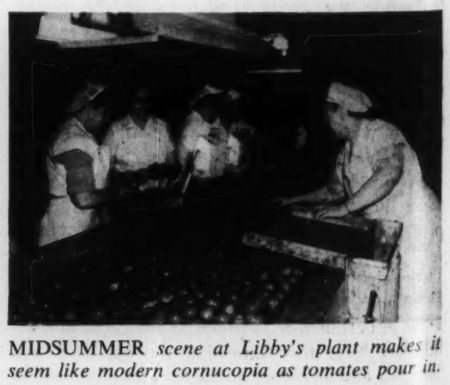
ADVANCE PLANNING: *Alfred Charbonneau, Chatham, signs to grow cash crop sugar beets.*



EMPTY FIELDS *became transformed into brand new industrial plants, seemingly growing overnight.*



MIDSUMMER *scene at Libby's plant makes it seem like modern cornucopia as tomates pour in.*

BILLS IN A TRICKLE, NOT A FLOOD

This Curious Divorce Business

by Michael Barkway

IT'S A paradoxical situation in which the House of Commons discusses divorce, and the paradox has been underlined these recent weeks by the manoeuvres of Stanley Knowles and his CCF colleagues (SN, June 12). Private bills granting divorce to people from Quebec and Newfoundland are carefully examined in Senate Committees; passed by the Senate and then sent to the House of Commons. The Commons usually passes them in batches during the two hours a week allotted to private members' bills. In order to bring them before the House some private member—usually Howard Winkler of Lisgar, Man., who is chairman of the House Committee on miscellaneous private bills—puts his name to them. All that means, as Winkler has been explaining, is that he certifies the bill to have come from the Senate Committee: it doesn't mean that he knows anything whatever about the case.

This spring the CCF members have been asking questions about the divorce bills. They refused to let them go through in batches. Each one has been called separately. Short speeches have been made about them. The bills have been passing in a mere trickle instead of the usual flood. And no other private members' bills have had much chance of a hearing, because all the private members' time has been taken up with these divorces.

The paradox is that the people who are holding up the bills are not the people who are opposed to divorce. The Quebec members and other Catholics, who are opposed to divorce, have been trying to get the bills through. Alphonse Fournier, the House leader and Minister of Public Works, summed up their position when he said: "I am against all these bills. I am against divorce and I would vote against every one. But while Parliament is charged under our constitution with this work, why not do it?"

This is only the beginning of the paradox surrounding divorce in Canada.* By the British North America Act "marriage and divorce" is a subject reserved to the Federal Parliament in Section 91. (Provincial jurisdiction, as laid down in Section 92, is only over "Solemnization of marriage within the province".) Yet, although federal authority to deal with divorce is beyond question, there is no Canadian divorce code: different provinces have different divorce laws. Quebec and Newfoundland have none.

NOVA SCOTIA, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had their own divorce laws before Confederation. Nova Scotia's dated from 1758, a century ahead of England's. To this day Nova Scotia is the only province in Canada where divorce is obtainable on grounds of cruelty. PEI's law dates from 1835, though between 1867 and 1945 not used. NB's law dates from 1791.

At Confederation all these laws remained in force, and will remain until the Dominion Parliament enacts a new divorce law. So far the only Dominion enactments are those of 1925, 1930 and 1932 which made only very minor changes in existing statutes.

Like the Maritimes, BC had a divorce law when it entered Confederation. It followed the English "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act" of 1857. The prairie provinces inherited the laws of England, including the divorce laws, as they stood at July 15, 1870. It wasn't till 1919 that anybody thought of claiming the right to divorce in the prairies. When a test case was tried, the Privy Council held that the right had always existed.

Only Ontario and Quebec had no divorce law before Confederation. Where divorce was permissible the laws differed in detail, but the basic conceptions are the same: they are the conceptions of 19th Century England. Except in Nova Scotia, where cruelty is still a ground, the only ground for divorce is adultery.

Although the Dominion has never enacted a divorce code, it has for many years passed private divorce bills. In the late twenties the Federal Parliament was being swamped with private divorce bills from Ontario as well as Quebec. For three sessions the late J. S. Woodsworth sponsored a bill to empower the Ontario courts to hear their own divorce cases. It was opposed, notably by Ontario members. Then Woodsworth started reinforcing his argument by the same manoeuvre that Stanley Knowles is using now. He started asking questions and obstructing the passage of divorce bills. Then as now private members' time was completely occupied.

Eventually at the end of the 1929 session Mackenzie King promised Woodsworth that if he would let the bills go through the Government would consider, before the next session, what could be done to relieve Parliament of these bills from Ontario. Next year Woodsworth's bill was again bitterly opposed; but it eventually got to third reading on May 6, 1930. Delaying amendments were defeated. A member moved that "the question be now put." The House divided, and Mackenzie King voted "Yea". The question was put. Mackenzie King voted "Nay". But the bill was carried by 100 votes against 85. Ontario divorces no longer had to come to Ottawa.

THE DIVORCE ACT (Ontario), 1930, is a very simple measure. It says that the law of England as to the dissolution and annulment of marriage as it existed on July 15, 1870, shall be in force in Ontario, except as later amended; and that the Supreme Court of Ontario shall have jurisdiction. The Provincial Legislature followed up with the Matrimonial Causes Act with provisions about alimony and custody of children.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

DIVORCE-SEEKING *couples often are persuaded in helpful Family Courts to reconcile their differences.*

—McCullagh Studio

*But there are some bright spots in the gloomy picture of Canadian divorce: (1) the various Family Courts, like that of sympathetic Judge Hawley S. Mott's in Toronto (see cut), which have a remarkable record for persuading differing couples to try again; (2) a decreased divorce rate in Canada in 1950, for third successive year from all-time peak of 1947. In three years the all-Canada rate fell from 65.3 to 37.7 per 100,000 pop.

"Now I've put
REGULAR SAVINGS
in my budget

We've always been methodical about spending. We've stuck to a detailed budget. But, you know how it is these days. There are so many things you feel you want to spend your money on.

However, my wife and I thought we'd never get round to a methodical *savings* plan.

When the Mutual Life representative called, we found he understood our money problems better than anybody we've ever talked to.

He showed us that investing in a life insurance policy was a sure way to keep our savings on a regular basis. We took his advice and found it worked out."

"... and I'm mighty thankful for the protection it affords

Now regular Saving is in our budget to stay. The protection it gives is something I'm mighty thankful for, both for the children and myself."

Everybody NEEDS Life Insurance
Everybody can afford it

MM-21

THE MUTUAL LIFE of CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

EDUCATION AND MASSEY REPORT

Rescuing the Universities

by A. W. Trueman

THE Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences contains, in Part II, recommendations which directly affect formal education in this country*. The greater part of the Report, indeed, is concerned with national education in the broader senses of that term. What are the functions of Radio, the Films, Libraries, Museums, Art Galleries, and innumerable "Federal Agencies" and "Voluntary Bodies", if they are not mainly educational? The chapters indicated above, however, deal with matters of vital concern to the universities, which are institutions created and maintained for the specific purpose of being the crown of the whole formal system of education in Canada.

The importance, therefore, of these particular recommendations cannot be exaggerated; for they deal with a vast educational enterprise to which the whole country is committed, and in which the whole country, in both its public and private aspects, must be, and in fact is, involved.

This is not the occasion upon which to show proof of the desperate financial plight of the Canadian universities. That has already been done to the satisfaction of the Commission and of the public at large. Suffice it to say that unless a new and bountiful source of income for the universities can be found—and found at once—three unfortunate things are going to happen: (1) the whole financial structure of higher education is going to be undermined; (2) the supply of university-trained men and women for Science, the Professions, Business, and for National Defence, is going to shrink disastrously; (3) and the attempt of the universities to meet the modern and inescapable demands for increased scientific research and for cultivation of the nation's cultural interests is going to be frustrated.

Source of Aid

The source of this needed assistance as specified by the Commission—and of course it had no real choice in the matter—is the Federal Government. In a modern state this is the only body which is financially capable of rescuing the universities from their undeserved plight.

In framing recommendations the Commission has been aware not only of the needs of the universities, but of the difficulties which will confront the Federal Government as it makes grants of money to institutions located within the various provincial jurisdictions. These problems have been faced squarely and solved. The recommendation for "annual contributions to support the work of the universities" (p. 355) avoids any necessity whatever for "Federal" interference in (1) the work of any university and (2) in the relations between the university and the Provincial Government.

The proposed scheme will divide this particular grant in two ways: among the provinces on a per capita basis; and among the universities within each province on the basis of proportionate student enrolment. The delicate task of deciding whether some or all degree-conferring institutions are to be eligible for such grants is taken from the shoulders of the Federal Government—and if the Commission had not done this, one suspects that the Federal Government would have done it itself—and given, in effect, to a committee within each province composed of representatives of Provincial Government and of the

universities. Thus, if the right of any university institution to participate in the federal grant is challenged on the grounds that the nature or the standard of its work is unsatisfactory, that right will be challenged locally, and not by the Federal Government. The Commission recommends, however, and rightly, that all members of the National Conference of Canadian Universities be eligible for the grants.

The granting of annual contributions by the Federal Government is the basic recommendation affecting the universities, and it would appear to be easily the most important—because in no other way can the continuing financial problems of the Canadian universities be solved. The Commission has made wise recommendations for the provision of a large and much-needed national scholarship scheme, for research grants, and for supplementary aid to help the universities meet overhead expenses in which they are involved when they accept research grants from the Government. It is to be hoped that the Federal Government will act promptly and generously on these recommendations. But it must be borne in mind that however desirable and necessary these scholarship and research schemes are, their implementation would provide only partial relief to the universities, and by themselves would

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

*To be found in the following chapters: XXI, Aid to Universities; XXII, National Scholarships; XXV, A Council for the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences.

DR. TRUEMAN *is the president of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB.*

DEAN OF SPORTS COLUMNISTS

That Fabulous Character, Ted Reeve

by Kimball McIlroy

IN THE thirty years that he has been writing, in one capacity or another, for Toronto newspapers, Edward Henry Reeve has turned out several million words concerning foreign and domestic sporting events, or anything else catching his peripatetic fancy.

During the same period, several million words seem to have been written about Edward Henry Reeve, all of them stressing either one of exactly two themes: *The Bruised and Broken Athlete Gamely Leaving the Bench to Stave Off Defeat for His Team*, or *The Aged and Ailing Soldier Gamely Keeping Up With the Boys on Sore and Bleeding Feet.*

To Ted Reeve, who as everybody knows is the widely-quoted sports columnist of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, both these stories are canards of vilest hue.

"To listen to them talk about me," he complains, "you'd think I never came out of a game in one piece in all my life. The fact of the matter is that I only missed four league games of any kind, in twenty years of active competition."

It *is* a fact, too, though one a little hard to believe in view of Reeve's rather impressive casualty list: two skull fractures, leg broken once, nose five or six times, permanent dislocation.

As for the Army business: "I was in better shape for this last war than I was for the big one before. That time they only kept me in for a day. Varicose veins. This time I lasted over four years, and enjoyed every minute of it."

Those who were there report, however, that while Ted never would admit that he was miserable, they think it improbable that he enjoyed it all. There's nothing like a large pack to aggravate old athletic injuries.

Still and all, the columns that he managed to send home from abroad reflected nothing of his own troubles. Where they mentioned the seamy side of war, rather than old friends encountered or the beauty of the English countryside, the discomforts were always those plaguing some other unhappy hero.

There were two reasons why Reeve took time off from the arduous duties of route march or fatigue to revert briefly to sports writing. In the first place it was necessary to keep the home fires burning, as the old song has it. It is difficult—some say impossible—to maintain a wife, kids and a fine new home on a gunner's pay.

The second reason for the wartime resurrection of the column known as "Sporting Extras" was the demand of the public: both in and out of uniform. The venerable *Tely* just didn't seem the same to the folks back home without it, and the editors of the two service papers thought it a flagrant case of military inefficiency that Gnr. Reeve should be a reader and not a writer.

The upshot was that about 100 columns a year appeared in three publications: the *Telegram* and the U.K. and Italian editions of the *Maple Leaf*. Thus the popular columnist was able to reach, a couple of times a week, the biggest audience he's ever had.

—Jim Lynch

MAN WORKING: *Several million words have poured from Reeve's typewriter.*

Right out of Horatio Alger, with strong overtones of the Merriwell brothers, is the story of the rise of 1916's 12-hour-a-day lathe operator to 1951's dean of Canadian sports columnists.

Not that the boy on the lathe was doing too badly. By the time he was 16, our hero, who was born in 1902 in Toronto's east-end Beaches district, was making $45 a week in a munitions factory. Along with this not inconsiderable stipend, he was acquiring a fondness for the more esoteric items of popular music which still gives him material for an occasional column.

Freight and Lacrosse

It was too good to last. The war ended, and so did the $45 a week. Ted got a job at the same figure monthly, slugging freight for an express company. In his spare time, he was playing rugby with Abbie Buet's St. Aidan's Juniors, who once chalked up the startling record of 25 straight wins and the Dominion championship in two straight years, and lacrosse for the famed Eddie Longfellow at the Beach.

Strangely enough it was Longfellow, better known for his work with the stick than with the pen, who got Reeve his start in the newspaper business. The Beaches were long on ability but short on publicity. It turned out that the papers would be glad to run some releases, if Longfellow could find someone to write them.

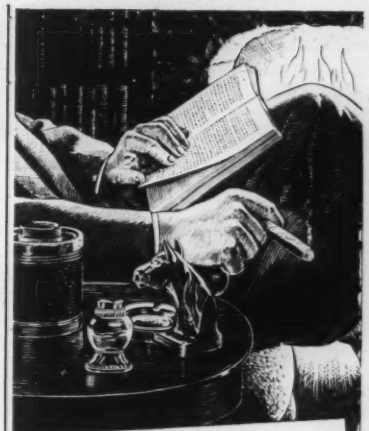
The coach nosed around, found that Reeve had contributed occasional items to *The Varsity* and the old *Goblin*, and asked if he thought he could do a few pieces for the paper. Reeve thought that he could, and he's been doing it ever since.

His financial position, however, remained acutely anaemic. The work at the express company wasn't especially tough for a big, strong boy, but its scope was limited, its remuneration the same, and its future precisely nil. Furthermore, he'd had a taste of sports writing and found it good.

Through the contacts that he'd made with the Beach publicity releases, he got a temporary assignment to do a weekly column on junior football for the now-defunct *Sunday World*. That was in 1921. A year later, he acquired a weekly lacrosse column with the *Star Weekly*. And the following year, when the *Telegram's* lacrosse expert graduated to become a foreign correspondent, he was offered the job of writing a daily lacrosse column.

This made Ted Reeve a bona fide,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

THE TOUGH ONES

IT ISN'T the ice and the cold that are keeping Canada's northland closed. Blame instead the Tabanids and the Aedes.

This is the considered opinion of the men of the Royal Society of Canada who gathered at Montreal's McGill University to hold an annual meeting. Focal point of the gathering was to scrutinize the possibilities of opening up Canada's undeveloped north country—and if what these scientists say is true it may as well stay undeveloped.

C. R. Twinn, head of the household and medical unit of the Division of Entomology, Ottawa, chilled the very marrow of his listeners last week, describing the bloodthirsty habits of Tabanids — commonly known as moose flies — and the Aedes — a Paul Bunyan type of mosquito.

The moose flies apparently are flies which can bite through the fur and hide of a moose. Just fancy, then, what they could do to human skin.

The Aedes-type of mosquito are ugly brutes who so far have defied attempts by scientists to probe into their private lives. About all that is known about them is that they are hardy enough to spend the long Arctic winters in the egg stage beneath the snow and ice.

Mosquitoes that tough probably have DDT for breakfast.

The entire report on northland pests wasn't pessimistic, however. Other types of mosquitoes have died in the approved manner under dosages of poison distributed by low-flying aircraft. Up to 90-per-cent riddance has been achieved by these methods.

JUST PERFECT

MONTREAL'S crime fans—who usually feel cheated because conservative daily newspapers play down sex and violence stories—received a rare treat when $100,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Archie Mayo, wife of a Hollywood movie producer, were unearthed in this city.

The story had everything. It had Hollywood, it had a mysterious "foreign" woman. It had photogenic Mrs. Mayo. And it was nice and clean, so all newspapers printed it in full.

The mystery got going when police were informed that Mrs. Mayo, while vacationing in Montreal, had "mislaid" the gems in the lobby of a hotel. The missing jewels included a diamond choker, several diamond-studded watches and a collection of rings, necklaces and stones.

An undisclosed tip sent police scurrying to the address of the "foreign woman" — otherwise unidentified. During the questioning, this woman asked to leave the room, and as she got up to go she reached for a box of chocolates.

If she had reached for a book or a magazine police probably would not have noticed. But chocolates?

So the box of chocolates was searched. On the bottom, under the sweets, was found a ticket to a bus terminal locker.

You guessed it . . . in the locker were the jewels, all $100,000 worth.

Mrs. Mayo returned to Montreal to claim the gems and to say prettily: "I'm delighted with the efficiency of the Montreal police."

New Brunswick:

EXPORT ONLY

GENERAL HOSPITALS and private patients are feeling more acutely than ever this summer the nurse shortage which has plagued New Brunswick since the start of the Second World War.

Seventy-four new graduates of hospital training schools have just passed their provincial registration papers—but, according to nursing officials, the chronic scarcity will not be relieved at all.

The main reason: Many of the girls are leaving immediately for other parts of Canada and the U.S., where the rate for private duty is better than New Brunswick's basic $6 per shift.

For example, one group of 20 students completed their course together in Saint John a few weeks ago. Ten have already packed up and gone away; more were going this week.

Because of the relatively low standard of pay in New Brunswick, new graduates are strongly attracted also by the opportunity to join the staffs of DVA hospitals, to enter the armed forces, to become air line hostesses, to take up industrial nursing in big plants elsewhere, or to get into the expanding program of public health work.

This places the hard-pressed general hospitals of NB in a dilemma as to where to find staff replacements—at a time, too, when the spread of prepaid hospitalization plans is increasing the public demand for operations, treatment and care.

—CP

DEFENCE AND PRODUCTION. *These two subjects, important in Canadian industrial life, were the subject of a conference at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City. Speakers at the conference were,* left to right, *Dr. O. M. Solandt, Ottawa, Chairman Defence Research Board; Defence Minister Claxton; W. K. Leach, Welland, Ont., Chairman of the Conference; Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, Ottawa, Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee, and Jean Lesage, Assistant to the Minister of External Affairs.*

Manitoba:

ANY ORDERS?

WINNIPEG'S Communist alderman Jacob Penner is certain that the real Stalin is alive and still premier of the Soviet Union.

Just back from a "vacation" in Russia, Ald. Penner told of standing about 50 feet from the Russian leader during May Day celebrations in Red Square, Moscow. He never got to speak to "Joe" though, he added.

Stalin was looking very well and vigorous, the Winnipeg alderman reported. "He looks exactly like his pictures, a little more greyish than I had expected. Of course, he is 71, the same age as I will be this August. Not young any more."

Along with visiting delegations from all parts of the world, Ald. Penner sat in a place of honor on stone benches bordering Red Square during the May Day display.

Although he didn't speak with high Government officials, he managed to visit the Kremlin, Ald. Penner said.

Canadian customs officials apparently doubted he hadn't conferred with Red officials. They had searched his papers on his arrival back in Canada, "looking for instructions from the Kremlin."

"Did you have any?" he was asked. His reply was a laugh.

British Columbia:

TRIAL RUN?

SIX VANCOUVER dairies have asked the Milk Board for permission for every-other-day delivery in a selected area as a test to see if the system could be broadened over the whole city. They told the Milk Board they had to cut distribution costs or put up the price of milk.

Housewives objected, prepared to fight the application.

BIG ORDER

BRITISH TIMBER Control has bought 600 million feet of BC lumber in a new contract announced last week. The contract (to cover the last half of 1951, the first half of 1952) will have a value of about $50,000,000, take 25 per cent of the production of the lumber mills on the coast.

Saskatchewan:

UNPLEASANT SMELL

ANNOUNCEMENT in parliament of a further delay before actual construction can start on the proposed South Saskatchewan River dam and power project, brought a blast from provincial premier T. C. Douglas.

The premier quoted Federal Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner as having said "the project is sound" and the rest of the Government "favorably inclined."

"If that is so, what are we waiting for?" the premier asked.

The Ottawa announcement that further expert advice was to be obtained before the project is started would cause "disappointment and misgivings" among the people of Saskatchewan, Douglas said.

"Mr. Gardiner says he wants to 'make sure' and if he is not convinced after 15 years of investigation by some of the best engineers and economists on the continent, when will he be sure?" the premier asked.

In every federal election since 1933, Saskatchewan people had been promised the project as "election bait."

—CP from DND

DIVISION COMMANDER VISITS 25th. *Maj.-Gen. A. J. H. Cassels,* (second from left) *Commander of the Commonwealth Division soon to be formed in Korea, recently visited the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade, which will make up one-third of the strength of the new division. Here, he is shown chatting with Maj. J. H. J. Gauthier of Montreal, a company commander in the Royal 22nd Regiment. Brig. J. M. Rockingham,* (extreme right) *Commander of the 25th, looks on.*

Each year, the province was told some further study and research was necessary. Last year, the province was told everything was ready and construction would begin in 1951. Then the province agreed to pay its portion of the cost — $33,000,000.

"Surely there can be no excuse for any further delay. Fifteen years of work and investigation have proven the project to be sound and feasible."

The latest announcement, Premier Douglas said, "has the unpleasant smell of bad faith."

ON TO OTTAWA!

PRAIRIE FARMERS, or at least the organized group, are not satisfied with the price for wheat nor at the explanation of wheat "overages" given to Parliament by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe. (In the five years of the wheat pool plan, the overages were worth more than $12,000,000, and the elevator firms received this sum for grain which they received without compensating payment to farmers, largely due to the necessity of every elevator agent protecting himself when buying.)

The farmers are going on another trek to Ottawa, with the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta farmer unions arranging the junket and preparing to present a brief, and with any other interested groups asked to tag along. And early indications are that some Communist sympathizers will be in the van of the advance.

It looks a good bet to them.

More sensible elements feel that the farmer unions are making a mistake. Last April they went to Ottawa, got a good hearing, made a fair impression and achieved some results. Another trip, scheduled for around June 18, will dispel much of the impression they created.

INDICATOR

ANNOUNCEMENT of a July 10 date for a by-election in the provincial constituency of Gravelbourg has ended speculation on this score and may have settled the question of a provincial election this year.

Both parties, Liberals and CCF, have been ready for some time with candidates already selected and campaigning, in a preliminary form, under way. Nominations will be accepted June 26.

The speculation on the holding of a by-election to fill the vacancy left when E. M. Culliton was elevated to the bench, was tied in with speculation on whether there would be a general election this year.

It was believed that if a by-election were held, there would be no general election until next year. This presents itself as a likely prospect now—especially if the Liberals retain the seat.

Alberta:

DIRTY BUSINESS

CITY OFFICIALS in Edmonton are "cracking down" on a new racket. This was revealed when the city council met recently.

It appears that some citizens have been paying for dirt from their own streets. This became available as the streets were being prepared for gravelling.

At a council meeting, one alderman stated that some truck drivers were selling the soil for $1 a load and that one man last year bought 3,000 loads.

City officials say truck drivers are not authorized to sell the dirt. In fact, the city does not sell dirt but supplies it free of charge to citizens who are within hauling distance. This can be arranged through the city engineer's department.

Taking action to check the marketing of dirt on a cost basis, the city has had to discharge a number of truck drivers found selling the earth.

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BALLET: Bettina Byers, Marjory Haskins.
MUSIC: Graham George.
PUBLIC SPEAKING: Arnold Edinborough.
CLASSROOM DRAMATICS: Charles B. Rittenhouse, July 4-July 24.
PUPPETRY: George Merten, July 26 - August 16.
MODERN ENGLISH and AMERICAN WRITERS: E. J. Pratt, July 26-August 16.
FILMS and COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP: August 4 - August 29.
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH for non-English speaking persons: July 4-August 11.

Write: Department of Extension, Queen's University.

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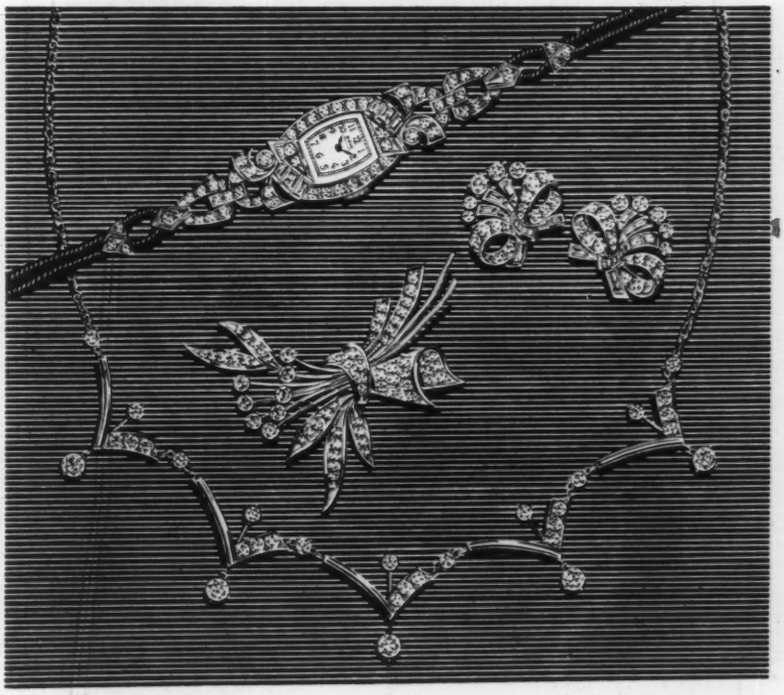

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UNIVERSITIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

leave almost untouched the basic financial problem now confronting Canadian Higher Education. The annual grants, however, of a general nature to assist the universities in their whole program, go to the root of the problem. The Federal Government, whatever else it may do, must make this provision.

Chapter XXII, in Part II, is a courageous handling of an extremely important matter. It is open to question whether or not Canada needs to have a greater number of its population registered in our universities. But on the other hand, there is no question at all that the country must keep on working at the perennial problem of getting the *right* students into university. The provision annually of some thousands of valuable bursaries and scholarships at the undergraduate level is certainly the most potent contribution to the solution of this problem that could be made.

Post-Graduate Fellowships

Recommendations for scholarships and fellowships at post-graduate and post-doctoral levels, and in the "Creative Arts and Related Fields" are admirable. We desperately need in Canada precisely this kind of stimulus and this kind of recognition and reward for the scholars and artists who can do so much to advance and enrich our national culture, and elevate our dignity within the civilized world.

For the recommended creation of the Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences there surely can be nothing but praise. This country has been starved by the want of such an agency for the last half-century. The amount of good it could do in the elaboration of a national scholarship scheme, in fostering deserving voluntary bodies engaged in educational activities, in collecting and disseminating information about Canadian arts, letters, humanities and social agencies is incalculable. Officers of real distinction should be appointed to its main posts, and generous funds should be made available to it by the Federal Government. For one thing, the successful work of such a body would do much to convince the rest of the world that we have at last grown up; that we hope to take our place in the history of mankind on some other basis than the claim to distinction which is ours because of the volume of our export trade — important though that undeniably is.

In fact, this report of the Royal Commission is in itself—and quite apart from the implementation of its recommendations—a creditable step in the nation's growth and self-understanding. The Commissioners have done a notable piece of work. A courageous and sympathetic acceptance of this report and a prompt carrying out of its major provisions by the Federal Government would indeed make 1951 an *annus mirabilis* in the Canadian story.

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report.)

FILMS

Semi-Documentary Fiction

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT DIDN'T seem possible for the screen to turn up with a new angle on the psychiatric plot, which in recent years has run through most of the simpler explanations of the complex woes of our generation. In "Fourteen Hours", however, the familiar psychiatric theme is presented once more, this time in a film almost as heart-stopping as the news event that inspired it.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The movie is a fairly faithful version of Joel Sayre's "The Man On The Ledge", which in turn was a factual account of a famous New York suicide case. A distracted youth climbed out on a narrow sill of the Gotham Hotel, seventeen storeys above the street, and there, in front of a fascinated mob, held a protracted public debate with himself about whether or not to jump into the street.

The Sayre account was based largely on the story of the friendly Irish policeman who perched in the window alongside the unhappy man and throughout most of the ordeal tried to bluff, argue and cajole him back to a normal interest in living. The film version follows much the same procedure. A resourceful script, avoiding flashbacks, keeps the action and camera hugging the perilous ledge almost as closely as do the actors themselves. Most of the time "Fourteen Hours" is a dizzily exciting experience.

The camera is far more secure and telling at the 17th storey level than it is in its occasional descents to the street below. As long as it focusses on the man on the ledge, as played by Richard Basehart, or on the ingenuously disingenuous face of Paul Douglas's Irish cop, you know that nothing can go wrong either in the acting or the telling. The conflict of wills and purposes is almost a visible element here, heartshaking, and scrupulously exact. It is just as dependable when it edges over to the adjacent hotel bedroom, swarming with police inspectors, cops, psychiatrists and frenzied relatives.

—20th Century-Fox

RICHARD BASEHART: "FOURTEEN HOURS"

Agnes Moorehead's performance as the boy's mother presents a case history in neurosis so revealing and brilliantly consistent that it doesn't need a commentary. It gets one, to be sure, from the busy little psychiatrist who turns up inevitably with all the answers but no solution. Even this intrusion has its moments of compensation however—notably the one which reveals Policeman Paul Douglas taking the implications of the Oedipus complex diagnosis full in the face, for the first time in his simple life. There is any amount of sub-surface irony and observation underlying these sequences, though the film as a whole makes no pretence at being anything except first-rate melodrama.

Unfortunately "Fourteen Hours" goes a little out of focus when it comes down to street level and attempts to analyze the reactions of the spectators. The boy-meets-girl episode and the husband-and-wife reconciliation are dull inventions which tend to blur, while they last, the film's quality of sharp authenticity. Happily they don't last very long.

TWO OTHER FILMS with a semi-documentary basis turned up during the week—"Target Unknown" and "I Was a Communist for the F.B.I." Both demonstrate that the screen is nearly always more authoritative and even more inventive when dealing with acknowledged facts and situations. It is when it strays over the edge of fact and wanders into fiction that it tends to chatter and fumble and repeat itself.

"Target Unknown" is based on a documentary, "Enemy Intelligence", which was used as a U.S. training film in World War II. Its purpose was to demonstrate how Nazi Intelligence officers, using alternately the rough and the smooth side of their tongues, managed to extract apparently useless information from captured air-men, and then, by brilliant deduction, to figure out the strength, disposition and objectives of the American air force.

Obviously, such a film was wasted on the airmen presented here (Mark Stevens, Alec Nicol, Don Taylor) whose foot-in-mouth naiveté under interrogation is as useful to the enemy as a whole branch of the espionage service. The film is a reasonably interesting study in one department of psychological warfare up to the point when it abandons its documentary basis and leaves it to the script-writer to extricate his flyers. Obviously an old hand, he is able to manage this without giving it a moment's thought.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

HOW TO MAKE THEM TALK?

Peace Feelers Have Come from Moscow So Far, Not a Peep Out of Peiping

by Willson Woodside

IT SEEMS TO ME we are much too eager for a cease-fire in Korea. I don't mean that we shouldn't want to end the conflict. But we shouldn't be showing, every day, how anxious we are for an armistice, when the assumption behind all of our current peace talk is that the Chinese Communists must be wanting it badly.

We assume that because the Chinese Communists have got a bloody nose in their two recent efforts to push us out of Korea, they are bound to recognize that's it no go, and be ready to talk. But are Oriental reactions as simple and straightforward as that? The Peiping regime is bound to look for some face-saving formula. And there are other factors, such as the policy of the Kremlin and the present relations between Moscow and Peiping, which are very obscure.

For example, although it is Peiping which is supposed to be ready to holler "Uncle!" the peace feelers have come from Moscow (through private Swedish sources); and it is *Pravda* which has come out in favor of U.S. Senator Edwin Johnson's suggestion of a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel on the anniversary of the war, June 25. As far as any official American or British source will admit, there hasn't been a peep out of Peiping, yet.

Peiping Aggrieved?

What has come out of Peiping, notably, is a broadcast *in English* of the report of a large civilian mission to the battlefront, calling for more planes, tanks, trucks and guns, more medicine and better food, to support the troops. Is this an attempt to bring pressure on the Soviets to supply more aid? Is it an effort to save face, by putting up a front of determination to see the fight through?

And the Soviet peace talk: is that an attempt to save face for Peiping by having Moscow suggest the cease-fire? Or was it prompted by concern over the sudden flare-up of pro-MacArthur sentiment in the U.S. (there is a time-lag in Soviet policy) and the possibility of a much-expanded war in the Far East, which might spill over into world-wide atomic war? We just don't know the answers. They're not holding any public sessions of the Politburo or printing whole editions of *Pravda* filled with the hopes and fears and judgments, the policies and plans of the leaders of the Soviet Union.

We don't even know to what extent this has become Communist China's own show in Korea, and whether the real decision to keep it going or call it off will be made in Peiping or Moscow. What we do know is that it was almost entirely a Soviet show last summer and autumn, when the North Koreans were well-supplied with Soviet tanks, artillery and small arms, and had Soviet advisers down to regimental level; but that the Soviet advisers pulled out last October when the Chinese Communists came in.

We also know that once it became a Chinese show the lavish supply of Soviet tanks and artillery seems to have been cut off almost at once. The Chinese Communists have used little artillery, and although it is said that they have some Soviet tanks in reserve, they have used none to support their big offensives.

But on the other hand there are pretty well-substantiated reports of a joint Sino-Soviet-North Korean headquarters in Manchuria, commanded by a Soviet figure. And there is the very substantial air force of jet fighters which has been built up over the winter, by no one but the Soviets, in Manchuria. This could be primarily a defensive force (the Soviets being very sensitive to any threat to Manchuria), or it could be the preparation for a new phase in the Korean War, in which the scale will be stepped up once again, as it was when the Chinese came in.

What about those 50 airstrips in North Korea which the enemy was busy repairing or extending, as General Stratemeyer warned recently? Quite plainly, he thought, they were being prepared as staging bases for MIG jet fighters, which haven't enough range to operate over the present battlefront from bases in Manchuria.

Perhaps the Soviets are quietly preparing from this new phase, in which an "International Army of the People's Democracies" might appear in action, including "volunteer" Soviet, German Communist and other satellite fliers. Perhaps they have just been taking precautions against an American attack on Manchuria. They commonly keep themselves in a position to carry out one of two or three alternative policies.

But I have a strong hunch that they do *not* want to engage just at present in an all-out test of their air power against U.S. air power.

Considering also that they may want to clear the decks to make the utmost of the great opportunity beckoning in Iran, I am inclined to believe that the Soviets are seeking a cease-fire in Korea.

The problem then becomes one of persuading Peiping to talk. Unless we are to put in more troops and decisively defeat the Chinese armies in the field (instead of just "killing Reds" in a back-and-forth accordion warfare), we must seem to offer them some face-saving formula. The MacArthur hearings in Washington have stiffened U.S. policy against concessions on Formosa or the admission of Peiping to the UN. There remains the possibility of pushing the Chinese back 50 or 100 miles north of the 38th Parallel, and then offering them a cease-fire on the basis of the Parallel. Acheson has stated plainly that such a basis would be acceptable.—*W. W.*

—International

CAPTURE *of Chinese Reds by thousands, for the first time, after failure of their latest offensive, has raised hopes Mao may now be ready to negotiate.*

—International

GRIEVOUSLY *needed Persian land reform, started by Shah (left, handing out title deeds to his estates to peasants) has been quietly shelved by parliament.*

FORGOTTEN REFORM

Teheran.

THE MAIN purpose behind Persia's decision to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was ostensibly to provide funds and pave the way for social, political and economic reforms which no one can dispute to be essential. To all appearances, however, the ideas of reform have been all but lost already in the tumult over oil.

The only one so far proposed by Premier Mossadeq has been a new electoral bill to increase the number of seats in the Majlis [Parliament] and disfranchise illiterates in the towns.

There has long been argument here that despite the democratic theory of "One man, one vote", the development of an intelligent, stable and reasonably honest political life would be impossible so long as the large proportion of illiterate votes offered easy temptation to unscrupulous politicians. As about 85 per cent of Persia's population is estimated to be illiterate, disfranchisement would represent a drastic reduction in the electorate.

Naturally, the reform must be passed by the Parliament where, because of the ease with which illiterate votes

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

PEOPLE

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

■ After 15 years of tough uphill grind, **Donald Kidd,** 28, last week realized his ambition and became the first deaf Canadian to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. As a youngster, he battled snowdrifts to get to school on McKenzie Island in the bleak Red Lake goldfields district, 130 miles north of Kenora, Ont. He still loves the northland and took up geochemistry at the University of Toronto so that he could return. He'll spend this summer in the Yukon as a member of a geological prospecting party.

■ After 41 years, Quebec City's Chateau Frontenac *chef de cuisine* is retiring. Born on a farm in Italy, 63-year-old **Louis Baltera** will live on his own farm near Quebec. Instead of concocting the dishes which have made him famous, he'll enjoy a pleasant existence hunting, fishing and gardening, with the odd motor trip now and then.

■ **Otterpogo** is still on the prowl in Alberta. Medicine Hat's own monster made one of its periodic appearances on the banks of the South Saskatchewan one day last week. **A. E. Stanley,** supervisor of letter carriers at the city's post office, said he was walking over Finlay Bridge when the creature surfaced and grabbed a Mallard duck. The Otterpogo, said Stanley, had a large moon-faced, bulbous head with a lot of whiskers and looked something like a walrus.

■ On a purely-for-enjoyment fishing trip to Vancouver, **Bing Crosby** and a friend were mistaken for a couple of hoboes at swish Hotel Vancouver and refused accommodation. "We are booked solid," said night clerk **Art Cameron,** gazing icily at chin stubble, old leather jackets, dungarees and boots. Bellhop **Ray Morrison** recognized the crooner as he turned to leave and everything was fixed. "I thought they were a couple of bums or Indians from up north," said Cameron. "Sorry I didn't bring a shirt that would knock your eyes out," said Crosby.

—CP

CROSBY: *No rooms for hoboes.*

■ **Defence Minister Brooke Claxton** told **PC Leader George Drew** last week that Canadian cigarettes are on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

—CP

SAVE *our throats: Guarding pontoon bridge over Korea's Hwachon River, Spr. H. M. Holgate, Cowansville, Que., L/Cpl. E. W. Buckley, Toronto.*

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

the way to our troops in Korea. The Canadian Brigade is part of the Commonwealth Division and has no supply line of its own. "If necessary, we shall set up our own Canadian agencies," said Mr. Claxton. Anyone, he added, could buy cigarettes in Canada tax-free and have them shipped by air to the troops. No one divulged what cigarettes the boys had been smoking but Mr. Drew stated one group had sent him a sample to try, saying if they had to keep on smoking this brand "we'll all be back in Canada by the time our throats recover."

■ **Gordon Morrison,** 19-year-old Banff skier now attending the University of Washington, has been chosen one of Canada's team for the 1952 Olympic Games to be held at Oslo, Norway.

■ "Just routine," said **Pilot Michael Cooper-Slipper** as he landed a Sabre F-86A at Montreal after a 665-mph trip from Toronto in 28 mins., 34 secs. The plane was powered by an Avro Orenda turbo-jet engine which is considered capable of more power than

—CP

A "ROUTINE" 665 *miles per hour from Toronto to Montreal.*

the engine with which an F-86 established a world record of 670 mph.

■ The former "boy wizard" of the chess world recently set a record in an entirely different field. **Abe Yanofsky,** Winnipeg's world-famous chess player who won the senior Canadian boys' title at the tender age of 13, has graduated from the University of Manitoba's faculty of law with a gold medal and prizes totalling $250.

It was in 1946, after his discharge from the Royal Canadian Navy, that Yanofsky gained recognition from European chess circles. Competing at a tournament at Groningen, Holland, he tallied enough points to win himself "master's" rating. This feat was followed by a 10-month tour of European countries with exhibition games and tournaments in France, Denmark and Iceland. In spite of the many honors won on this tour he decided against a chess-playing career. He hopes now to continue studying towards a bachelor of civil law degree.

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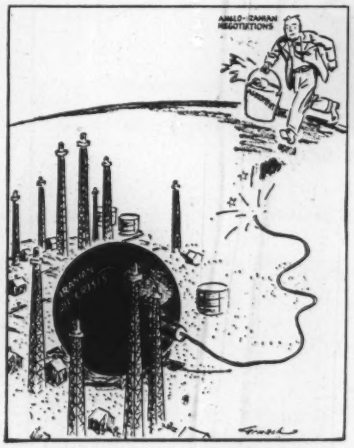
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

can be marshalled and because of widespread election falsification, the great feudal landowners hold a large majority. It was due to pressure from them that unlettered peasants were exempted from disfranchisement in the proposed bill and only townsmen were affected.

Dr. Mossadeq's National Front Party is mainly a loose grouping of small businessmen, with its greatest support in the town bazaars. Nevertheless, as it has only eight seats in the Majlis, it has proved amenable to the landowners' majority in return for the latter's support for oil nationalization. They could turn him out in a moment of excitement or anger as easily as they swept him in.

For that reason, he has been extremely careful to avoid stepping on their toes and has both openly and privately sent delegations pressing for specific reforms away empty-handed, telling them that "nationalization of oil comes first, I will do nothing to jeopardize it."

A glaring example of what has happened is the land reform project. At the time of the Shah's marriage three months ago, the Shah announced that his own vast land holdings were to be parcelled out and sold to the tenants on easy terms. This was to have been the compelling gesture that would



—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

POURING *water on troubled oil.*

force Majlis landowners to put through something similar for privately owned estates.

Yet today land reform is a dead letter. The commission named to study it and propose specific terms for setting up agricultural banks and for applying the reform, has vanished as though by a magic wand. Mossadeq himself is one of the wealthier landowners.

Nor has his government made any steps towards carrying out his announced determination to clean out corruption. And again, although the Premier has repeatedly referred to the truly pathetic conditions of the country's many poor and destitute, and hinted that they will be quite well off as soon as all profits from the oil industry flow into the Treasury, the Government has made no definite proposals. It has not even gone so far as to say that the hoped-for increased revenue will be used to start up the carefully prepared but completely

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stagnant Seven-Year Development Plan.

Already, the emotional stimulation of rushing through oil nationalization has begun to wear very thin even with educated anti-Communists. Pointed questions are beginning to appear in the Press as to "just how demagogy is supposed to save the people of our country".

Mossadeq has taken a grave, and unconsidered, risk in his vigorous efforts to stir up the nation. Success, for which he is so passionately determined, could prove the undoing not only of himself but of his most calculating supporters and of Persia generally. Some of his supporters seem just lately to have remembered the tale of the sorcerer's apprentice.

The ordinary people, usually quite unconcerned with the superficial politics of Persia have, by dint of much energy, been made to rally round a battle-cry with the idea that victory will bring tangible benefits to their material lives as well as to their national pride. But so far, there has not been a sign that this is true.

Revolutions to the right or to the left have nearly always come of disillusion added to misery. Misery is abundant in Persia. The likelihood of disillusion has grown immensely.

—Flora Lewis, OFNS

U.S. AFFAIRS

"DON'T KNOW"

"HULLO," said Reilly. He took down another glass and began polishing it. "How's things at UN?"

I sat down at the most famous bar in America—"118 feet of hospitality" the advertisements call it. "Well," I said, "apparently American public opinion thinks that UN has been appeasing the Chinese and wants to stop all that and give them the 'MacArthur treatment'."

"Uhuh," said Reilly. He began on another glass. "Who says that?"

"The American delegation."

"Them guys don't know," said Reilly. "They may be right, but if they are it's just luck. What do them guys know about American public opinion, sitting in a committee room with a bunch of foreigners?"

"I suppose somebody in Washington tells them," I said.

"Sure," said Reilly. He put the glass down. "This is how I figure it; the guys at UN talk to reporters; the reporters write, then the guys in Washington clip it 'n send it up to the guys at UN. 'This is public opinion' they say. 'You better get busy.' Public opinion," said Reilly. "You ever seen a cat chasin' its tail?"

"So you think most Americans mightn't be so keen to pitch into China."

"I didn't say that," said Reilly, with severity. "I reckon it depends on how you put the question to 'em. See, when this Korea business started folks over here were told 'We gotta back UN against aggression.' 'O.K.,' they said. Well, we get right in and clean up them North Koreans. They're little aggressors. Then we comes up against the Chinese. But they're *big* aggressors. Now a lot of British and Commonwealth guys get up and say 'UN

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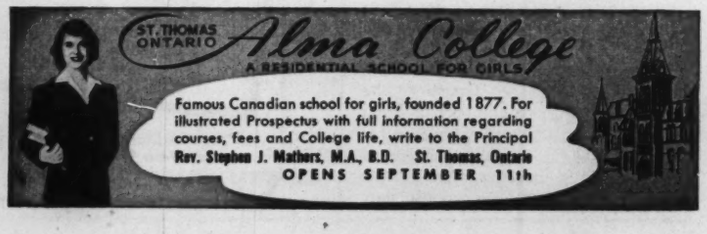
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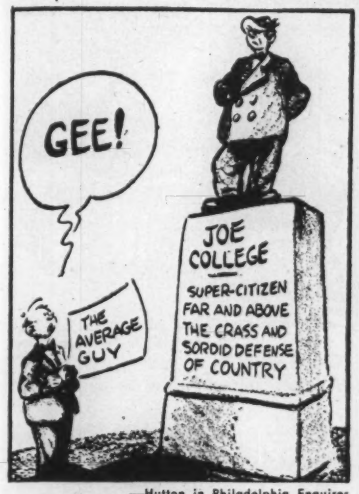

—Hutton in Philadelphia Enquirer

18-YEAR-*Olds in U.S. are writing draft deferment exams. But argument over this is by no means finished.*

gotta negotiate. Hey, you Americans quit getting so tough'."

"And the Americans get a bit sore?"

"Yeah. But don't figure that everybody in the States thinks like that about UN 'cos a lot don't think about it at all. Lot don't think about *anything*, however much them papers play it up. You remember that fuss they kicked up over sacking Acheson? He was a Red, they said. Well, some guy took a poll. You'd a thought with all that fuss about the Reds'n everything that *everybody'd* take sides. Huh!" Reilly took down another glass. "Forty per cent the guys they polled never even *heard* of Acheson!"

"After what you said about the 1948 election," I said "I'd have thought you wouldn't have paid much attention to opinion polls."

"Them polls is always right about one thing," said Reilly. "The number of people who say 'don't know'."

He bent down and picked up his dish-cloth. He began to mop up his broad polished counter in long thoughtful circular sweeps. "It depends on the question you put," he said. "Suppose I polled a hundred guys here tonight. If I said 'Bud, are you for or against telling these Chinks to quit aggressing—or else?' ninety of those guys would say 'I'm for.'

"But supposing I put a diff'rent question? I say 'Now, look, bud. If we tell these Chinks t'get the hell outah Korea, or else, we're going to land in a hell of a big war before we're ready. But if we negotiate with 'em we'll have time to get so we can get really tough with 'em, or the Ruskies, next time. See?' Supposing I say that, and then ask them which they wanna do. What'd they answer then?"

"Don't know," I said.

"That's right," said Reilly. He went on mopping the bar.

"What's right?" I asked.

"That's what they'd say," said Reilly. " 'Don't know'."

I felt a bit angry. "What's the use of having a lot of people who 'Don't know'," I demanded.

Reilly stopped mopping and looked at me paternally. "When people get as far as admitting they don't know," he said, "you can do something with 'em. It's when they think they *do* know that they're so kinda stubborn."

—*Kenneth Harris, OFNS.*

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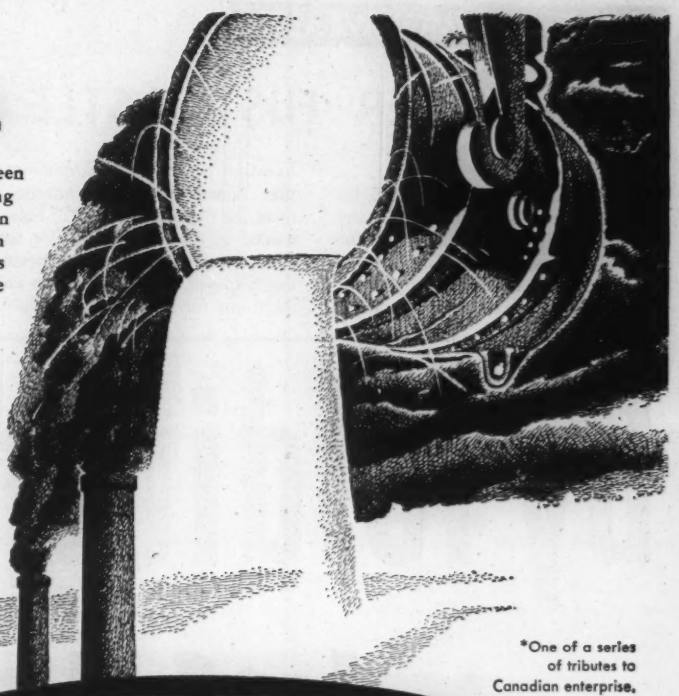

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THE MAN who wants to build his own home in this country faces every conceivable difficulty—aside from the initial one of getting the money to pay for it in these days of high costs and shortages of materials. It is the official housing policy of the Government that four-fifths of the houses built must be "council houses," built and owned by local authorities for tenants whose rent is of course subsidized by the taxpayer. He may not be able to build one for himself, poor fellow, but he has to help build them for other people — and go on paying to keep them up.

At the annual conference of the Building Societies Association recently the president expressed the view that "on social as well as financial grounds the time has come for reasonable consideration of the needs of all members of the community, and that at least a half of the housing program for the immediate future should consist of houses for owner-occupation."

Not much chance of that, he admitted, but he did hope that the new Minister of Housing, Mr. Dalton, would display more flexibility in the application of the Government's policy than his predecessor, Mr. Aneurin Bevin, had done. Not much chance of that, however. Owners of almost anything are still suspect to the Socialist doctrinaires.

—Justus in Minneapolis Star

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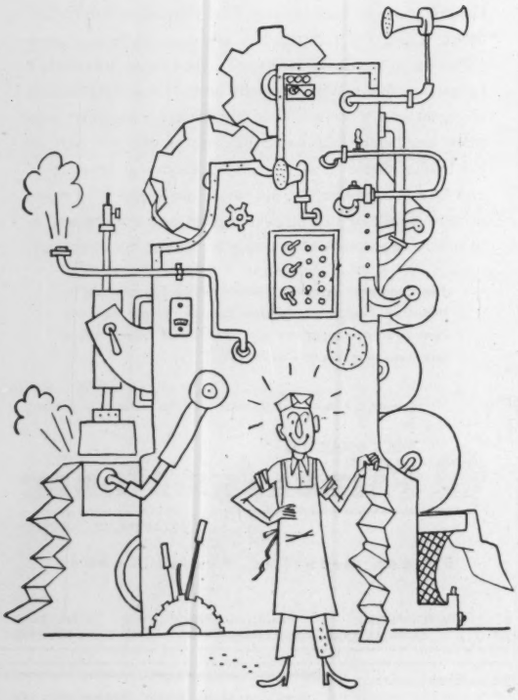

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FROM REBEL TO PREMIER

WHILE MR. NEHRU and the Congress Party were conducting their political campaign against the British for the independence of India there was no more staunch defender than he of the sacred liberties of speech, whether spoken or written. Now, like a good many other reformers turned statesmen, he is not so sure that unrestricted liberty is an altogether good thing. There are inconveniences and dangers —especially in a country where speech is used with a reckless and explosive fluency and freedom.

Mr. Nehru's Government has now brought in a Bill to amend the Indian Constitution by placing "reasonable restrictions" on freedom of speech in matters that might involve incitement to violence or might impair friendly relations with foreign countries. But the reasonableness of restrictions is something about which there are likely to be a good many different opinions. It is hard to see how laws can be framed which will prevent bad and reckless men from writing or talking inflammatory nonsense, and at the same time leave to honest men the right of expressing opinions of which the Government does not approve. Is the man with the gag to say who shall wear it?

Strong Opposition

The new Constitution Amendment Bill has been passed through Congress by a huge majority, but it has none the less aroused general and bitter opposition among liberal thinkers and newspapers, whose editors have led a deputation to the Prime Minister to protest against infringement of the freedom of the Press.

One strong argument against the Bill, which should appeal even to those who see no reason why the Press should not be muzzled in the interests of internal security and foreign friendship, is that so controversial a Bill should not be introduced in a Parliament which has only six months to run before the new elections. But Mr. Nehru considers the Bill to be urgent, and what Mr. Nehru says still goes.

—P.O'D.

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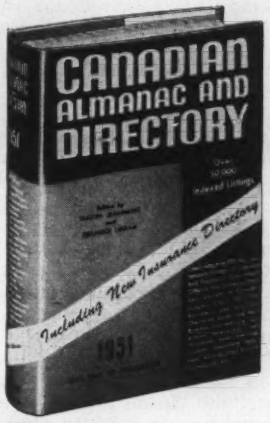

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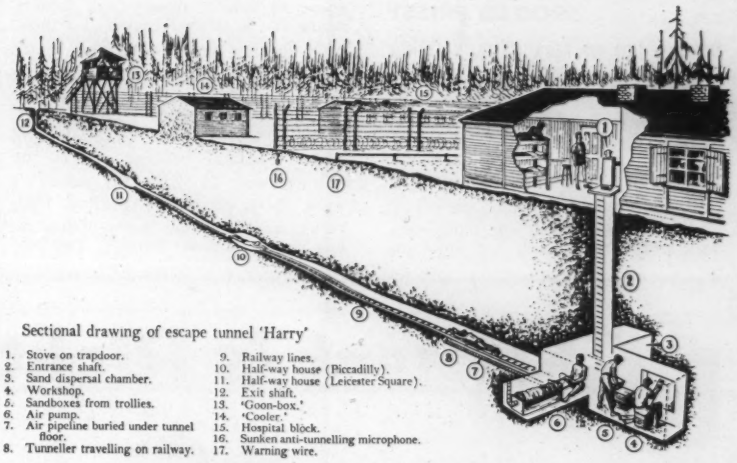
THE ART of escape from prisons of war was brought to a fine art in World War II. There were three main reasons for this. (1) The prisoners were a pre-selected, especially intelligent lot—trained airmen and soldiers. (2) They had a strong motivation to get out. Besides a personal drive for freedom they had a group desire to get back into the war and a sense of adventure. The drive was sharpened by youth and an ability to exploit *any* chink in the imprisoning wall. (3) They had the 20th century flair—even scientific approach — for organizing each other; it was the result of team play in civilian life plus the teamwork of service training and previous combat experience.

There have been other reported escapes from German POW camps, but this one outshines the others in organization and size. The mass breakout of allied airmen from Stalag Luft III in Upper Silesia was the largest in the war. It was also the most tragic. Of the 76 who got clear only three reached freedom; twenty-three were returned; fifty were murdered on the specific order of a panic-driven Hitler. It happened in Easter-time, 1944.

The writer, himself an alumnus of Stalag Luft III, has produced a report of details in planning the escape that rivals fiction. The organization included engineers, tunnellers for the three tunnels ("Tom", "Dick" and "Harry"), equipment manufacturers, decoys and guards. The tunnels went from barrack blocks under compound exercise grounds, under wire fences and hidden microphones, under the noses of guards, to a woods beyond. Harry was the one completed.

It took them a year to prepare for the break: underground railways, air pump system, subterfuges when one of the tunnels was discovered, sections for making compasses, identity cards, maps, etc. And always—the everlasting dispersal of the dirt dug out of the tunnels!

The Germans' efforts to detect their work sharpens the telling of the conflict and the climax to classical proportions. Canadians will be especially interested in the RCAF personnel who participated (Canadians were also among the killed). For instance, Wally Floody, now living in Toronto, was chief tunnel engineer. —*J.Y.*



Sectional drawing of escape tunnel 'Harry'

1. Stove on trapdoor.
2. Entrance shaft.
3. Sand dispersal chamber.
4. Workshop.
5. Sandboxes from trollies.
6. Air pump.
7. Air pipeline buried under tunnel floor.
8. Tunneller travelling on railway.
9. Railway lines.
10. Half-way house (Piccadilly).
11. Half-way house (Leicester Square).
12. Exit shaft.
13. 'Goon-box.'
14. 'Cooler.'
15. Hospital block.
16. Sunken anti-tunnelling microphone.
17. Warning wire.

DRAWING BY LEY KENYON FROM "THE GREAT ESCAPE"

INSPIRED DEVIL

SKORZENY'S SECRET MISSIONS — by Otto Skorzeny—*Smithers & Bonellie—$4.00.*

THE PRACTICE of whitewashing our late adversaries has become a pretty popular one in certain quarters and we should guard against being taken in by it; the case of Skorzeny, however, may be admissible.

He was a Nazi by force of circumstance but probably not by conviction, and even so good a liberal as Ludwig Bemelmans, it will be remembered, had a good word to say for him in his last novel, "The Eye of God". He was a thorough-going professional soldier with the professional soldier's somewhat amoral outlook on matters affecting his trade but it is doubtful whether the implications of Nazism as a political philosophy ever impinged on his consciousness, much less on his conscience.

The chief of the German "Commandos" during the war, Skorzeny is best known for his brilliant coup d'état in abducting Mussolini from his Italian jailers without firing a shot and for his daring incursions into the American lines during the Battle of the Bulge. These were not his only exploits, however: he overthrew the faltering Hungarian Government in 1944 and carted the Regent, Admiral Horthy, off to Germany as his prisoner; he sealed off the headquarters of the Vichy Government to prevent the defection of Marshal Petain after the North African fiasco; his "frogmen" blew up the great bridge at Nijmegen while the tanks of the Second British Army were rumbling over it.

All these exploits, and many more, are related in his book with modest candor and a commendable lack of bravado. His account is terrifying in retrospect not so much for what he accomplished as for what he failed to accomplish; what he certainly would have accomplished if it had been possible for the beleaguered German Army to put at his disposal the men and materiel he required. "Too little and too late" was a familiar complaint in Germany after the turn of the tide —for which we may be devoutly thankful with inspired devils like Skorzeny against us. —*J. W.*

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

'WE KNOW NOW that the conception of the sea as a silent place is wholly false. Wide experience with hydrophones has proved that, around the shore lines of much of the world, there is an extraordinary uproar produced by fishes, shrimps, porpoises and probably other forms not identified. There has been little investigation as yet of sound in the deep, offshore areas, but when the crew of the *Atlantis* lowered a hydrophone into deep water off Bermuda, they recorded strange mewing sounds, shrieks, and ghostly moans, the sources of which have not been traced. Fish have been captured and confined in aquaria, where their voices have been recorded for comparison with sounds heard at sea, and in many cases satisfactory identification can be made.'

This paragraph from *The Sea Around Us,* by Rachel Carson, gives a hint of the vast amount of diverting information the author has gathered. Chapters on the primeval ocean, the beginnings of life in the sea, submerged lands, life in the ocean abyss, the moving tides, the wealth of the sea, and many others, are presented so as to grip the attention and charm the imagination. For some weeks *The New Yorker* has been giving excerpts from *The Sea Around Us* in its 'Profile' section; in July the complete book ($4.00) will be available from Oxford.

Other recent Oxford books—*The Mainstream of Mathematics* by Edna Kramer, Charles Williams' *The Region of the Summer Stars,* and Spottiswoode's *Film and its Techniques*—are available through your local bookseller.

SPOILED PRIEST

THE FAR SIDE OF PARADISE — by Arthur Mizener—*Allen*—$5.00.

THIS is a painfully intimate biography of F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose work is being at present "rediscovered." Should anyone approach the biography by any other route than through the novels and the short stories, it may even be dangerous. Fitzgerald's life, with its appalling waste of talent, money and health, reads like a tabloid hero's. To those who did not know what this waste produced, his life can appear as little more than the scandal-quest of one of Hollywood's more colorful stars.

The biography is intimate and highly personal because this is the optimal way to place the novelist's work in its proper perspective. Fitzgerald had only one major character, one major attitude: himself. The personal quality of the stories and the books is astonishing. Though each of us has in him the material for one novel (probably sentimental and, as Fitzgerald might say, "marred by obvious suppressions") he had seemingly endless riches from which to draw. It was not simply that he lived a colorful life, rich in sophisticated experience. It was that he was endowed with a double vision (the term is Malcolm Cowley's): an ability to throw himself into experience and at the same time stand apart and watch himself in his relation to it.

Where this intimacy and this detachment are closest to the surface and most dramatically delineated is in "The Great Gatsby." As Mizener shows, Gatsby is one side of Fitzgerald's nature: the romantic, even slightly vulgar, figure, awed by wealth and endowed with a capacity for infinite hope, a capacity for "wonder" at all the promises of life. But the *alter ego* is the narrator Nick Carraway, the Midwestern visitor to the modern Sodom, Long Island. And just as Nick Carraway's attitude colors the book and filters its events, so the detached Fitzgerald studied the romantic-young-man part of his own nature.

As Malcolm Cowley described Fitzgerald: "It was as if all his novels described a big dance to which . . . he had taken . . . the prettiest girl . . . and as if at the same time he stood outside the ballroom, a little Midwestern boy with his nose to the glass, wondering how much the tickets cost and who paid for the music."

This is the major point of Mizener's thesis, this ambivalence. He describes the detached, the observing side of Fitzgerald's nature as the "spoiled priest"—"The romantic young man was full of confidence about his own ability and the world's friendliness; the spoiled priest distrusted both himself and the world."

In order to demonstrate this clearly, it is necessary for Mizener to probe deeply into Fitzgerald's personal life, to show this dichotomy operative not only in work but in his private life. He also demonstrates a second and very important point for the understanding of the work: Fitzgerald's belief that the capacity for feeling is a quantitative thing, that it can be used up as one grows older. But to demonstrate the meaning of this belief for Fitzgerald we have to know thoroughly the cause and nature of everything that made Fitzgerald *feel*. It is material for this understanding and a sure relating of it to the work that makes Mizener's book of value to the student. —*M. B.*

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PART OF FAITH

THE LEFT HAND OF GOD — by William E. Barrett—*Doubleday*—$3.00.

LIKE MANY of his comrades-in-arms, Jim Carmody returned from World War II battered in body and scarred in soul. In time the body heals but the soul withers and before long Carmody drifts back to the Orient and becomes the second-in-command to a small-time Chinese war-lord. Sensing that his popularity with bandit-troops is becoming too great and his position vis-à-vis his master correspondingly precarious, he assumes the identity of a murdered priest and takes refuge in a Roman Catholic mission.

An apostate Catholic himself, he manages to perform the priestly duties to the satisfaction of the mission staff, though not without paying the price of a tormented conscience. His career is further complicated by the presence of the cynical agnostic, Dr. Sigman and his shrewd, perceptive wife, and

the beautiful young nurse, Anne Scott, with whom, inevitably, he falls in love. The climax occurs when the wily war-lord, Carmody's former boss, raids the mission, out for blood and booty. Carmody is obliged to take the most appalling gamble to save his colleagues, his charges and, incidentally, his immortal soul.

This is a colourful, high-spirited book which carries the reader along swiftly and uncritically; the climax is pure melodrama but mightily exciting; the characters are sharply and incisively drawn and the background is authentic and convincing.

One is compelled to wonder whether a man like Carmody—who has more than a lick of Steve Canyon in his make-up—could have become what he did, having been what he was. However, belief in miracles is part of the Faith and probably Carmody's conversion will be acceptable enough to those readers who still attach more importance to revealed religion than to the principles of applied psychology. —*J. L. W.*

FRAGRANT HOBBY

OLD HERBACEOUS — by Reginald Arkell — *Collins*—$2.00.

SOMETHING of a welcome relief from the long and pretentious novels that are the vogue today is this typically English story of a gardener.

Young Bert Pinnegar, a foundling brought up by a tenant farmer, began life with no advantages, but he had the luck to win the prize for a wild-flower collection at the village flower show. This brought him to the attention of the Lady of the Manor House and gave him his start as a garden boy. His love of flowers spurred his ambition for self-improvement and in time Bert became head gardener, known to his face as Mr. Pinnegar and behind his back as Old Herbaceous.

The story is simply told from the point of view of Old Herbaceous himself, recalling his memories of eighty years and his triumphs and disappointments. He is a crotchety but lovable character and the story of his rise to become one of the elder statesmen of the village and an authority on horticulture is quite believable. Mr. Arkell is himself a gardening enthusiast and has managed to transfer the fragrance of his hobby to paper. Illustrations are by John Minton. —*J.L.C.*

—John Minton

From "Old Herbaceous"

LETTERS

Crippler

RE YOUR article on Beef Steak and Arthritis (SN, May 15), this research and treatment may seem a little far-fetched to the layman, but all research is important in this crippler field. Each year arthritis and other rheumatic diseases cost Canadian business 9½ million work-days—about nine times the work-days lost during the rail strike last summer. Canadian workers lose $54,000,000 in wages alone.

Winnipeg, Man. E. T. HENDERSON

Canadianism

ONE of the greatest messages to come from a Canadian writer this year was that of Bruce Hutchison reported in your May 22 issue . . . Canadianism is not something to take for granted or even ignore, as Morley Callaghan is reported as urging . . . Our artists can be good and still be self-conscious about being Canadians.

Calgary, Alberta. H. R. FERGUSON

"Salutary Corrective"

YOUR "Eleven Juggling Governments" (SN, May 22) prompted me to tell you how thoroughly I have enjoyed your many contributions to SATURDAY NIGHT and how valuable I have found the paper as a whole. It is a salutary corrective for much

Thousands of men like you say it's tops!

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of what parades as news or informed comment.

The article mentioned calls attention to a situation Canadians can ill afford to ignore.

Calgary, Alberta H. E. PANABAKER

Warnings

GOOD for your P. M. Richards and his blasts against Toronto stock racketeers (SN, May 8) . . . We are warned against them by the press here and the radio too, but a warning from Toronto itself really counts.

Detroit, Mich. MRS. J. G. FREDRICKS

High Commissioner's House

I WISH to thank you most sincerely for the kind words of the article on the house of the High Commissioner for Canada, London (SN, May 1).

I was especially delighted to note that the author was so observant as to realize the special design of the dining-room. Due to the fact that this room was wedged between two existing walls, I had no other choice than to compose the room around its main feature—the dining table.

Paris, France ANTOINE MONETTE, Departmental Architect, Canadian Embassy

Aid for Universities

THANK you for picturing the dire plight of Canada's universities (SN, May 8) . . . May the Government act soon on the Massey Report.

Montreal, Que. H. R. MOSES

MAN RACES TRAIN TO RESCUE BOY CLINGING BETWEEN CARS

George Bell, of Niagara Falls, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

5-year-old Bobby Woodhouse had been playing with two older boys near the railway tracks. A freight train stopped for a few moments . . . and soon all three were clambering over one of the tank cars. Then the train started to move! The older lads managed to jump off . . . but, as the train gathered speed, Bobby found himself clinging to a rod just above a coupling.

A witness phoned the police station and city employee George Bell jumped into a police car with two constables. Speeding through the city streets, they were stopped by a parade. But Bell leaped from the car and raced 400 yards to the railway right-of-way . . . shouting to the boy to hang on.

Lunging between the cars where the lad was clinging, Bell got a grip on his arm. As he started to pull him away, the car behind struck him and sent him spinning. But he was still holding the youngster!

For deeds such as this, more than 250 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-111B

TED REEVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

fully-paid by-liner, from May to October. For the winter months he remained a thoroughly underpaid freight handler. Then along came Bill Beatty of the Dale Estate at Brampton, Ontario. Beatty, in addition to his horticultural activities, was also a backer of the thriving Brampton Excelsiors, a lacrosse team. He offered Reeve permanent employment, at a much better wage, in return for his cooperation on the lacrosse field.

It was a mutually satisfactory arrangement, and continued for four years. Ted was still writing lacrosse in the summertime, but his efforts to obtain a year-round newspaper job were unavailing. Then, in 1927, things got worse instead of better. The *Telegram* reluctantly decided that they lacked space for a daily lacrosse column. Playing with the Beaches senior rugby club (on which, incidentally, he was the first paid player, receiving $20 weekly for his publicity writing) in an exhibition game, he broke his leg.

While laid up with the fractured leg, he did two things: wrote a couple of short stories about baseball players, and brooded. When both stories sold to "Blue Book", he made up his mind. If Canadian newspapers didn't want his talents, to hell with them. He'd join the parade to greener U.S. fields.

HOWEVER, he needed a little money for the trip, and to obtain it he got a job doing piecework on an automobile assembly line in Oshawa. Oshawa had an intermediate lacrosse club, and he turned out with them. When two more players of senior calibre also materialized, the club turned senior and climaxed a fine season by beating Beatty's Brampton team for the Mann Cup.

When his long-time benefactor came out on the field to congratulate him, Ted was crying.

Like all good stories, this one has a happy ending. The injured leg continued to give trouble, and Reeve was forced to relinquish his duties on the assembly line. A few weeks later he was hobbling up Yonge Street when he ran into Bobby Hewitson, now sports editor of the *Telegram*. Hewitson informed him that C. O. Knowles, a man who had always liked Ted's work, had become the paper's editor.

Reeve wasted no time in going to see Knowles, and was welcomed.

Knowles explained that he wanted a column something like that turned out by the late Lou Marsh on the rival *Star*, although perhaps not so extreme in its opinions.

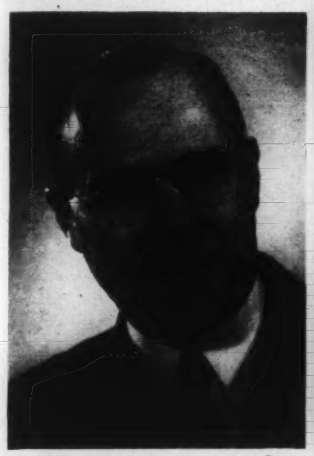
"Have a crack at it," Knowles finished. "If you can't do it, we'll let you out."

That was on May 4, 1928, and Reeve hasn't been let out yet.

One loose end remained to be tied up. By the spring of 1930, the broken leg had finally mended. Reeve called Bill Beatty at Brampton.

Reeve played for the Excelsiors. They were, he says, the best club he ever played with. They proved it by having a fine season and bringing to Bill Beatty the one thing he'd wanted all his life: the Mann Cup.

(Part I of a two-part story)


—Trotter

—Delamore

—Trotter

THREE *of the many behind Chatham's industrial boom are Proctor Dick, President of the Chamber of Commerce* (left), *William A. Donovan, Mayor* (centre), *and Bill Gray* (right), *Industrial Commissioner.*

CHATHAM: FAST DARK HORSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

playing hard to get. "He wouldn't give me his name, Bill, but I got his licence number," said the informant. Gray got in touch with the Ontario Provincial Police, and was able to run his quarry to earth.

An equal mixture of the visionary and the practical, Bill Gray is one of the reasons for Chatham's success in the industrial field. But Chatham's big secret is this—it has based its industry firmly upon its natural resources. "We looked around to see what we had," says Gray, "and then set out to make the most of it."

What they had was some of the richest farming country in the world*, Southwest Ontario's Essex County, with a climate that has earned it the name of "Canada's Banana Belt."

Miles of flat farm country with an overburden of rich, dark soil that averages 20 feet in depth surround the city. Television aerials and big, expensive cars, as well as modern homes, attest to the prosperity of the farmers.

Most of the land is drained by the Thames River, and canals have been cut to extend the area it drains. Since parts of the land are lower than the level of water in the canals, it occasionally floods in spring, although the city itself has never been flooded, within the memory of its oldest inhabitants.

The city was a natural for the food-processing industries. One of the first to settle there was the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Chatham's oldest large industry. The plant was built in 1916. Another early comer was Libby, McNeill and Libby of Canada. Other industries directly dependent on agriculture are the Campbell Soup Co., Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co., British Leaf Tobacco Co., Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co., DeKalb Hybrid Corn Co., and the St. Clair Grain and Feed Co., largest corn-buyers in Canada.

Many of the processing plants buy on a cash crop basis, buying a farmer's entire output of a single crop such as sugar beets, corn, tomatoes, or tobacco at a contract price. The sugar company especially has developed the cash crop system to such a high level that it is possible for a farmer who is almost dead broke to plant and harvest a sugar beet crop. The company will stake him to seeds, pay the labor to look after and harvest the crop, and deduct the expense incurred from the amount paid the farmer for the crop.

The food processing industries attracted a canning plant, a carton plant and a glass plant, to package the agricultural products, and a host of other industries, once the expansion began. Building values in home, commercial and industrial construction soared to a record $4 million in '50. This year the million mark has been passed.

Chatham is rapidly nearing the point where it can pick and choose, and new industry is showing diversification from the original food processing groups. For instance, American Can Co. is already in operation although the plant, on a 50-acre site, has not yet officially been opened; Whizzer Motors of Canada, turning out Whizzer bikes; a $300,000 Canada Packers fertilizer plant on a seven acre site; and the Chatham Wormery, operated by a new Canadian who seized on an opportunity overlooked by others — growing worms for St. Clair Lake fishermen. They all represent a branching out from the basic industry.

Nor is new industry accounting for all the building going on in Chatham. Older companies are expanding. The sugar company is modernizing its plant, and recently built four giant silos capable of holding 30 million pounds of sugar, topped by a giant neon sign that can be seen for miles. Campbell Soup Co. has announced additions and new installations totalling $175,000, and International Harvester is expanding to about 400,000 square feet. St. Clair Grain and Feeds plans a battery of 50 silos for storage of grain, corn and beans. These are only a few of the new and expanding industries helping Chatham to grow up strong and healthy.

Drawing Card

A big drawing-card to industry, besides the fact that ideal sites are still available, is a joint wheelage agreement between the CNR and CPR, which provides for free interswitching between the two systems. This means industrialists have ready access to all parts of Canada and the U.S. by rail.

Bill Gray has played his part here as well, persuading civic-minded Chathamites to sell land for industrial sites and for extension of industrial trackage. He tells the story of a pair of spinster sisters who were persuaded by him to sell their land for building progress.

Negotiations completed, they called him up one day, all in a dither. "You deceived us, Mr. Gray," they accused. "You told us they were going to put up a factory on our land, and now they're drilling for oil." Engineers were drilling test holes to determine the type of foundation they would put in for the new building.

City officials and others are striving to keep pace with the industrial expansion by enlarging and extending facilities as rapidly as possible. Almost 900 new houses have been built since 1944. Four new public schools and one separate school have been built. One, opened at the beginning of this year, is already planning an expansion, so fast is its area growing. Chatham's population now is about 22,000; a 23-per-cent increase in the last ten years.

Mayor of Chatham is William A. Donovan, a lawyer and former alderman. But the day-to-day running of the city's affairs is handled by T. M. S. Kingston, who has doubled as city manager and city engineer since 1927. An intensely practical man, he never makes a statement without careful deliberation, solidly backed with facts.

On the Books

Now on the books for Chatham—a new water filtration plant, new police station, a new bridge to help ease traffic through the city and to open up new building areas, still more new houses and schools. Already under construction are a new fire hall, a new storm sewer system about one-third completed, expansion of the hydro offices, additions to the Union Gas Co.

A new airport has been built since the war, and a new county building was recently opened.

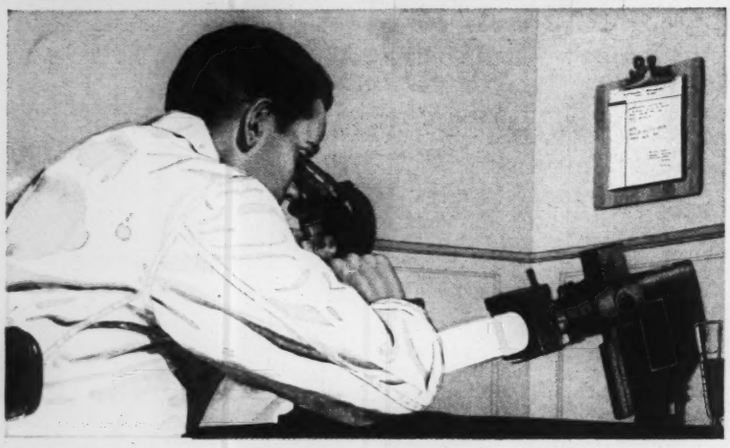
Working in close conjunction with Bill Gray is "Joe" Harrison of the Trade Board, of which Proctor Dick is president. Harrison's special baby is a tourist promotion scheme, the "Bluewater Circle Drive". To vacationing Canadians and Americans, he is promoting an attractive proposition—a circle tour of Lake St. Clair by car. It would take motorists to both the Canadian and American sides of the border, he points out, and they could start and finish at any point in the circle. Visitors could see such historic sites as the spot in Chatham where John Brown planned his raid on Harper's Ferry, and Uncle Tom's grave at nearby Dresden.

If Chatham's industrial development stopped now, it would still be a great achievement. Since there is little danger of this, the chances are that Chatham may soon surpass many a larger city in its burning ambition to become a "king size" city. Chatham may have started the race as a dark horse, but it's moving up fast.

SUGAR *production is one of Chatham's oldest large industries, operates on cash crop basis.*

*Chatham area produces one-third of Ontario's corn, a third of its tomatoes, half its burley leaf tobacco, 30 per cent of its soybeans, and one-third of all Canada's beet sugar. Other big crops are dried beans (more than half the commercial amount marketed), fruit of all kinds, and onions.

Progress against ANEMIA



ANEMIA affects hundreds of thousands of people, both young and old, in our country today. Fortunately, medical science has accomplished wonders in treating certain types of this disease.

Anemia caused by a deficiency of iron can be easily cured. This is usually accomplished by taking medicine containing concentrated iron which the doctor prescribes. Foods such as lean meat, eggs, and green, leafy vegetables are rich in iron and should be included in the diet.

What medical science is doing...

The control of *pernicious anemia* is one of the great triumphs of modern medicine. Less than twenty-five years ago, victims of this disease generally lived only two and one-half years from the time the condition was diagnosed.

In 1926, however, a substance was found in liver that usually would do much to control pernicious anemia. Today, as a result of this discovery, the thousands of people in Canada with this disease are able to live nearly normal lives.

Continuing research has developed other effective weapons against this disease — for example, vitamin B-12. This vitamin controls pernicious anemia as effectively as liver extract.

Authorities say that there are many different types of anemia, each of which has a *specific* cause. Various dietary deficiencies, defects in the functions of the organs that manufacture blood corpuscles, exposure to toxic substances, and certain underlying chronic conditions or infections may be responsible for it.

What you can do...

Anemia may develop gradually. Often the first symptoms—such as fatigue, weakness, and nervousness—may not seem serious enough to demand medical attention.

If these symptoms persist, however, they should receive proper medical attention. Specialists say that it is unwise to resort to any form of self-treatment. They emphasize that anemia can be cured or controlled only when the *exact* cause of the disease is determined and appropriate treatment is given.

The strength and vitality of *every* part of the body depend upon an adequate supply of normal, healthy blood. That is why it is wise for everyone to consult the doctor promptly if anemia is suspected. If the disease is diagnosed early, patients can usually be restored to normal good health, providing they follow the doctor's advice about treatment, diet, and other factors.

Normal blood looks like this through a microscope. The red cells contain a proper amount of colouring matter, or hemoglobin, a substance necessary for the transportation of oxygen throughout the body.

Anemic blood, from a victim of nutritional or iron-deficiency anemia, looks like this. The red cells are reduced in number, and are pale in colour because they lack sufficient hemoglobin.

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INTERMISSION

Men and Brethren

by J. E. Middleton

MY FRIEND Louis is building a house. That is to say, he has a lot in a remote suburb, a roll of blueprints, a contractor and a bouquet of rosy hopes. If the rain stops a steam shovel will begin excavating, trucks will arrive with brick and cement, lumber and shingles, plaster and door-frames.

Meanwhile he is in frequent negotiation with mellow and urbane salesmen, concerning water-heaters, bathtubs and sinks, washing machines and other contributions towards what these soft-spoken persuaders call "gracious living."

Last night the oil-burner fellow turned up; "our Mr. Markham," courteous, handsome, well-tailored and a shade more urbane than any of his predecessors.

LOUIS received him in his down-cellar costume; brown denim work-shirt and jeans, with dingy sneakers; contrasting with the visitor's creased trousers, double-breasted coat, diamond socks and gleaming shoes. Louis was not overborne, but he wondered, resentfully, if any salesman had the right to dull sales-resistance by mere tailoring and haberdashery.

After an appreciative glance at the lathe and workbench with appropriate tools conveniently arranged, Mr. Markham began to talk on the structure of oil-burners in general and of his own in particular. His easy use of technical terms in the field of thermostatics and electricity impressed Louis, who is an engineer and technician of parts, and can smell a fake at a hundred feet, or more.

His questions on internal structure, efficiency, cost-factor, and so on, were answered clearly and without hesitation. Louis cheered-up. This fellow, Markham, (he decided) was a man and a brother, no matter how overdressed.

They came upstairs to the living-room and consulted the blue-prints concerning overall insulation, the position of the furnace, the oil-tank and the thermostat-control. Suddenly Mr. Markham paused before the record-player and the shelf of records beside it. There was a gleam in his eye. Brahms' Third; Beethoven's Ninth; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto; Heifetz; Rachmaninoff; Myra Hess, Wonderful! Beyond all hoping! "By Jove!" he said in reverent tone; while regarding Louis with ever-mounting respect. This chap (he thought) is more than a prospect, more than a customer. He is a man and a brother.

"Interested?" asked Louis.

"I'll say so!" He bent to see the record still on the machine; Albert Schweitzer playing Prelude and Fugue in G Minor; J. S. Bach. "I have that, and a half-dozen other Schweitzers. Any Pierre Boutet?"

Louis shook his head.

"I have him in the Bach F Major. This one!" He sat down at the piano and reeled-off the eight-bar fugal theme.

Louis stared, and stared, temporarily speechless.

"You play, of course," said Mr. Markham, rising.

"A little. Not that way," confessed Louis. "I'm an engineer."

"I'm an oil-burner man, but I get time off for good behavior. Last Sunday night at my house, a bunch of us, half-a-dozen singers and a couple of fiddlers, had a go at the B Minor Mass."

"With you at the piano?"

Mr. Markham nodded.

"Holy mackerel! You're a professional!" exclaimed Louis.

"A kind of half-professional, I suppose. I used to play a lot with Barney Carroll; two-piano stuff, you know; all over the map; Halifax to Victoria and back through the States."

LOUIS gasped. "Markham and Carroll; of course! I wondered where I had seen you. Two years ago; Massey Hall! And now you play for yourself; Sunday nights, at home!"

"Yeah. Come up next Sunday and have some fun. You sound like a tenor, and we'll have a look at the St. Matthew Passion. In the meantime, how about this oil-burner?"

Louis answered with uncanny promptness. "Write out the contract and I'll sign it. What time, Sunday night?"

"Eighty-thirty."

Epitaph For a Teacher of Grade Two

THOUGH NONE *surpassed her in the teaching trade,*
Her work was usually second grade.

J. E. P.

THEN AND NOW

MARRIAGES

Andrew Allan, CBC producer of the well-known "Stage" series, and actress **Dianne Foster,** formerly of Toronto and Edmonton, now appearing in the latest Agatha Christie London play, "The Hollow;" at Paddington Registry Office, London.

RETIREMENTS

Herbert M. ("Doc") McCarthy, one of Canada's best-known hotelmen, for the past 26 years Assistant Manager of Toronto's King Edward Hotel.

APPOINTMENTS

The **Rev. Norman Kennedy,** MC, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Regina, is the new Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He was elected on first ballot at the 77th General Assembly in Ottawa.

Jules Leger, of St. Anicet, Que., has been promoted to the position of Under-Secretary of State in the Department of External Affairs. He is succeeded as head of the department's European Division by **J. B. C. Watkins** of Norval Station, Ont., former Canadian Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow.

AWARDS

Gordon Blake, Department of Economics, United College, Winnipeg, has been awarded the $1,500 Maurice Cody research fellowship by the University of Toronto. This is designed to encourage the study of Canadian economic conditions.

—CP

AVM C. R. DUNLAP, *Air Officer Commanding the newly-formed Air Defence Command, at the "taking over" ceremonies at St. Hubert, Que.*

DEATHS

Thomas Arthur McCrea, 75, brother of Lady Eaton and a former Director of the T. Eaton Company; in Toronto.

Harry Franklyn Gadsby, Canadian newspaperman of five wars who will be remembered for his "Under the Gallery Clock" reports from Ottawa for SATURDAY NIGHT; in Toronto. He retired ten years ago.

Brain-Teaser:
For Old-Stagers

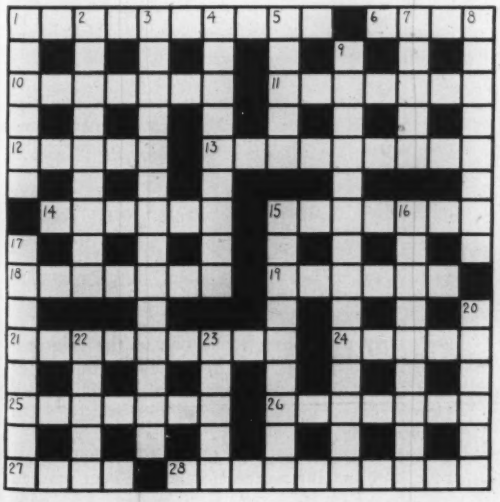
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 5 and 10. Suggests that memo pads are unnecessary to a trunk owner. (2,8,5,7)
6. On foot these Canadian troops look different. (4)
10. See 1 across.
11. I've a lot over. (7)
12. It will be a hundred on April 1. (5)
13. They score off another's tune. (9)
14. Given the last drop. (6)
15. I ran to get a pen for the carrier. (7)
18. See 27. (7)
19. One was a scandalous training ground for 20? (6)
21. Though embarrassed I will be brief with one who pesters! (3,2,4)
24. Only some antique shops have it. (5)
25. Where you'll always get tea as an alternative. (7)
26. I run around with the gin. (7)
27. How's this for an 18? (4)
28. Their theatrical performances are decidedly moving. (10)

DOWN

1. Little things do this to little minds, wrote Disraeli. (6)
2. Are these people prone to use a different approach? (9)
3. "..... the earth in a shroud of darkness". (7, 7)
4. It appears farming can't be done without a wife. (9)
5. See 1 across.
7. Often under-tipped. (5)
8. Silver was found on this island. (8)
9. What makes the swallow fluffy? (4,2,3,5)
15. Pete's about to join the band. (9)
16. Garbo's wishful state. (9)
17. How odd it is that they sound so queer! (8)
20. Spots and flies all over them. (6)
22. The girl has nothing on but a rope. (5)
23. This I take on for a hearing? Check! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

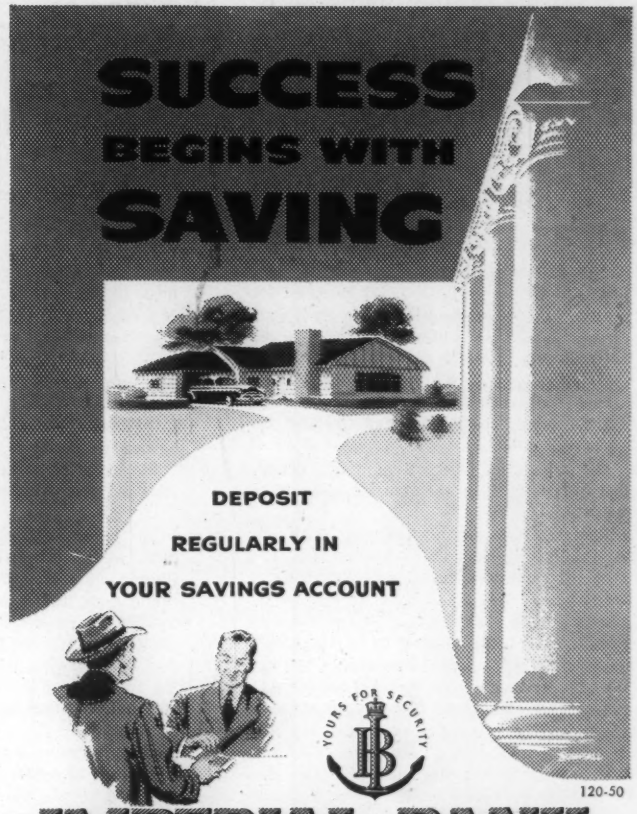
ACROSS

1 and 9. Buckingham Palace
6. Weep
10. Acrid
11. Air 12. Alice
13. Despond 14. Blanche
16. Slows up 18. Trepan
20. Chosen 22. Charger
25. Corinth 26. Romance
27. Arbor 29. Orb
30. Lathe 31. Roxy
32. Slanderers

DOWN

1. Brandish
2 and 26 down. Christopher Robin
3. Indoors
4. See 15
5. Acrobatic
7. Eli
8. Preyed
9. See 1 across
15 and 4. Changing the guard
17. Punchbowl
19. Freezers
21 and 28. Sentry box
23. A. A. Milne
24. Eclair
26. See 2
28. See 21

(162)



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The Child Who Is Mentally Ill

by Ron Kenyon

IF YOUNG JOHNNY TORONTO breaks a leg he is rushed to the new $12,000,000 Hospital for Sick Children, but if his mind is broken by mental illness, likely as not he will find himself locked in a ward of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital along with adult patients.

This strange situation: nothing but the best for the body, something much less than the best for the mind, came to light recently in the report of Dr. J. D. Atcheson, director of the Toronto Juvenile Court Clinic, to the American Psychiatric Association.

Not that there is anything wrong with the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital—for adults. The trouble is that children need specialized treatment for the mind just as they do for the body. Dr. A. B. Stokes, Superintendent of the hospital commented: "The urgent need of a residential treatment unit for very disturbed children has not yet been accepted as a community obligation."

Toronto is no exception. No city in Canada so far has provided adequate centres for the children with mental health problems.

Failure to realize the need of mentally disturbed children probably stems from the fact that it has been too generally believed that children do not have mental illness. In a way this is true. The vast majority of children do not become mentally ill to the point where their condition can be compared to that of the adult mental patient.

Mental illness is usually progressive, starting in childhood, when it can be relatively easily remedied. Early signs of developing mental illness in children are recognizable to a trained observer. Up to now, apparently, Canada has dismissed these early signs as unimportant—"something they'll grow out of"—and waited until the illness grew up along with the child.

Provided a child is not seriously ill, says the Canadian Mental Health Association, it would be best to have him treated at an outpatient clinic while living at home. Unfortunately there are not enough such clinics in Canada.

FOR THE SERIOUSLY ILL CHILD, such as those who psychiatrists fear may commit murder, suicide, rape or arson, and who must have institutional care, there are no proper facilities at all. Swelling the number who need care in a children's mental hospital are those in care of the Children's Aid Society who, while not dangerous, are not fit for adoption or installation in foster homes.

What happens to children in these categories at present?

Dr. Atcheson says that a Juvenile Court Judge has these alternatives when he finds a mentally ill child before him in court:

(1) When possible he allows the child to go home and attend an out-patient clinic;

(2) If the child must be placed in an institution he can send him to a training school such as Bowmanville, to the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital or to an Ontario (mental) Hospital.

Unfortunately, the training schools, though their record in treating normal delinquents is extraordinarily high, have no facilities whatever for helping a child who is mentally ill.

The Toronto Psychiatric Hospital has no special services for children, and the Ontario Hospitals actually are averse to taking children at all. They are already overcrowded with adults and they dislike having a child certified and committed into their care.

The Children's Aid Society admits frankly that it has no adequate help for a mentally disturbed child. Such a child cannot be placed in a foster home because the period of readjustment, always difficult, would almost certainly aggravate the illness. When possible, and this is rare, the Society sends the child to the United States for treatment in a children's mental hospital.

Several years ago the Canadian Mental Health Association proposed that a large clinic be built in Toronto. To the clinic was to be attached a small hospital with the staff to serve both units. No steps to implement this suggestion or any other to solve the problem have been taken.

DR. ATCHESON'S REPORT, apart from drawing attention to needs of the mentally ill child, went much further, to examine the causes of juvenile delinquency.

He termed the report a "monument" to the late Dr. George Anderson who labored 27 years to compile meticulous case reports on 10,000 delinquents who appeared before the Toronto court. He had hoped to analyze the reports and find a common denominator which might indicate how to curb delinquency.

After Dr. Anderson died in 1948, his successor Dr. Atcheson obtained permission from Ontario Attorney-General Dana Porter to undertake the task. Funds were supplied by Toronto.

It was an exceptionally rich mine of information, for the Toronto Juvenile Court Clinic, started in 1920, is one of the oldest on the continent. It followed by only one year the founding of the Juvenile Court itself in 1919, and was the brain-child of Juvenile Court Judge H. S. Mott and Dr. Clarence Hincks, now President of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

Dr. Atcheson's research confirmed studies elsewhere that delinquency is caused primarily by feelings of insecurity.

IT SHOWED that social work among families is not as successful as had been hoped. Some 85 per cent of the delinquents, or their immediate families, had been in contact with a social agency prior to the child's appearance in court.

Nor is the provision of recreational facilities any help in combating delinquency unless some means can be found to persuade the delinquency-inclined children to take part in the programs. This was indicated by the fact that the percentage of delinquents who had taken part in recreational programs prior to their appearance in court remained unchanged during the 17 years studied (1928-1945). The recreational facilities provided for children in Toronto increased enormously during the same period.

Poverty was shown to be one of the principal predisposing factors in delinquency. Some 72 per cent of the delinquents came from families with "lower than marginal economic status," Dr. Atcheson said.

Sixty-four per cent of the children held part-time jobs and the mothers of 36 per cent worked

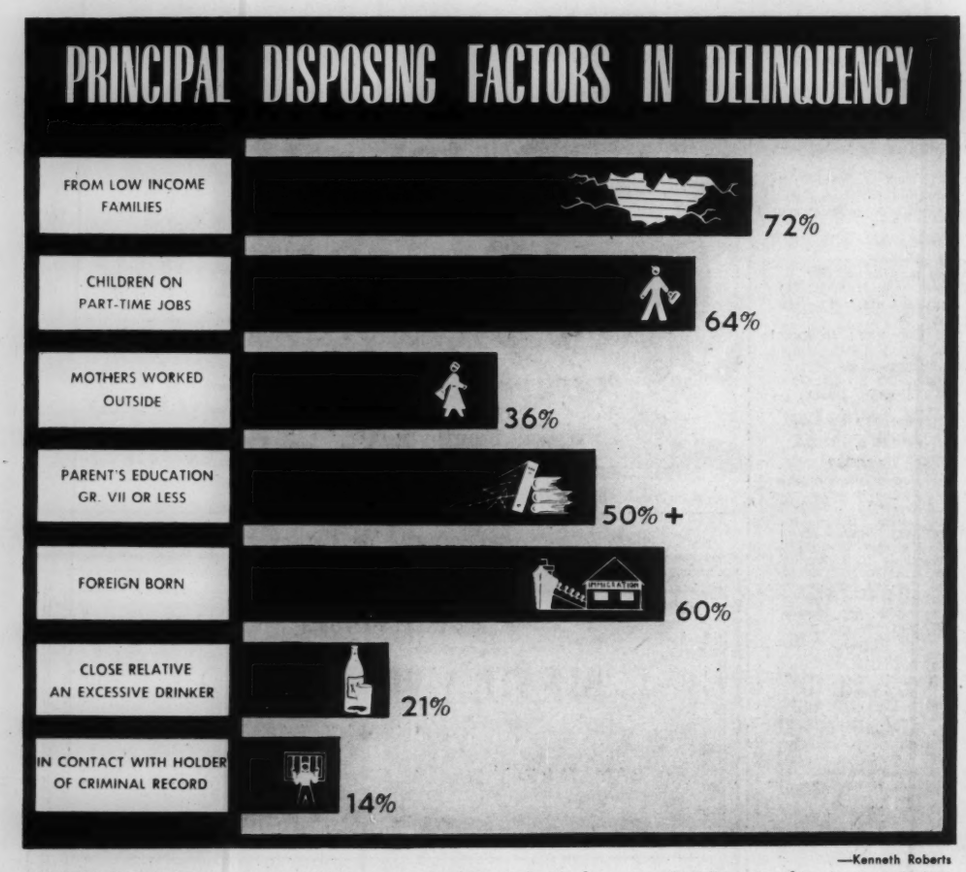


CHART DATA *based on material from report of Dr. J. D. Atcheson to American Psychiatric Association.*

after the children were born. More than half the delinquents' parents had Grade VII education or less and 60 per cent of them were foreign-born.

This latter was not to be interpreted as indicating that the parents were unsuitable immigrants, said Dr. Atcheson. It did suggest that the parents had failed to adjust well in Canada. As a result, the children lived in two worlds—the old world thrust upon them by their well-meaning parents, and the new which seized them in school and among their playmates.

Twenty-one per cent of the delinquents came from homes where a blood relative, or member of the immediate family, drank excessively to the point of affecting family life. In 14 per cent there was a record of criminal behavior in someone close to the child.

Though most of the delinquents were over the age of 12, Dr. Atcheson's study showed that the behavior patterns of these children were formed some years earlier. This suggests that social work should be directed toward children before they reach teen-age.

Most of the charges on which the children appeared in court were of a minor kind, with truancy and pilfering being the most common. Some, such as incorrigibility, were more serious, and in 25 per cent the charge was wilful damage to property.

"Sex promiscuity or perversion has been the finding in some 10 per cent of cases, most frequently in the female," said Dr. Atcheson. "In only 1.5 per cent of our cases is the charge that of fire setting and 2 per cent causing bodily harm. In terms of prognosis these latter two charges, although they are not common, must usually be considered extremely serious. It is under these charges that we most frequently see children who are seriously emotionally disturbed and who are frequently in need of more careful investigation, institutional management, therapeutic measures than our facilities can provide."

Shortly before Dr. Atcheson presented his report to the APA, another Canadian, Dr. George H. Stevenson, Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, London, and a Past President of the APA, suggested that all political leaders be subjected to psychiatric screening.

While soldiers who defend Canada in Korea are required to pass a psychiatric test, the leaders who politically control them are not, he said. He proposed that a committee be set up which would be prepared to examine political candidates and give a "seal of approval" to those it found equal to the task of supreme leadership.

Principal objection to the idea came from another Canadian, Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, of Montreal, President-elect of the APA. He said he did not believe psychiatrists have enough knowledge at present to forecast who would be suitable for high office and who would not.

Dr. Cameron, one of the psychiatrists who examined Rudolph Hess, said he hoped some day enough data could be gathered to aid psychiatrists to understand what qualities were required of a supreme leader. Unfortunately dictators were not a cooperative group, and the German war trials had been disappointing in this regard.

Another expert, Dr. Leo Alexander of New York, who also served in Germany during the Allied occupation, countered recent Russian claims that there is little mental illness in Russia. He suggested that the entire Russian culture is neurotic making unnecessary those individual mental illnesses that develop primarily as a defence.

In demon-worshipping tribal cultures, he said, there is practically no schizophrenia. It might be possible for the United Nations to set up a committee to study cultures and to identify the sick ones so that they could be dealt with by "treatment or commitment," he said.

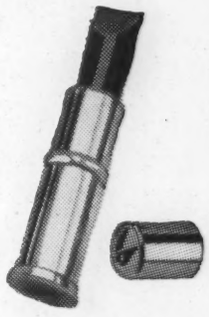
PINE PLANTERS—

—CP

BACK-BREAKING WORK *on an abandoned farm that they bought and planted with 85,000 pine trees, won recognition for two Parry Sound, Ont., teachers. Jeanne Wright* (l.) *and Lilian Fowler are shown receiving the first annual award of the Canadian Forestry Association granted non-professional conservationists. Ontario Forester, R. L. Snow, does the honors.*

Elizabeth Arden

presents



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Concerning Food:

Tea in the Afternoon

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

—Martha Logan

ASSORTED CAKES *and cookies for afternoon tea.*

SUMMER is a wonderfully friendly season what with out-of-town visitors and neighborly over-the-fence chit-chat. Patio, porch and terrace—indeed any spot with a breeze and insect-free—provides the setting for summer hospitality. Cold drinks in ice box, cookies in the jar are ready to be served forth. Intricate foods and elaborate service have no place in a scheme of relaxed entertaining out-of-doors.

For a porch tea in honor of an old school friend an eye-appealing menu can be planned so:

Iced Small Cakes
Orange Nut Crisps Maple Bars
Hot or Iced Tea

Tea Tray Garnishes: Lemon wedges, orange slices with cloves, candied ginger, and fresh lime juice.

Ideas for small cakes:

1. Use your favorite cake recipe or cake mix, both light and dark. Bake and serve in small colorful fluted baking cups (saves dishwashing).

2. Use a butter cream icing instead of 7-minute icing. Less sticky and easier for guests to cope with. Divide icing into 4 parts and tint each a different shade. For interesting results don't mix the food coloring in too thoroughly—leave it a bit streaked.

3. Use a variety of toppings—chopped and whole nuts, coconut, cherries, shaved chocolate, candied violet or rose petals.

4. Garnish serving tray or plate with nosegays of fresh flowers.

Cookies are not their best in muggy summer weather so plan on using a bar cookie—which isn't too sensitive to the barometer—and refrigerator cookies which can be baked and served the same day.

Not a new idea, but a very practical one, is use of small cans in shaping refrigerator cookies. Simply pack the cookie dough in cans with both ends removed. Cover ends with waxed paper and chill overnight or until needed. To slice, push chilled dough ⅛ inch or more out of tin and slice. For 2-inch cookies use 5-ounce baby food tins or 6-ounce frozen orange juice tins. For 2½-inch cookies use 10-ounce soup cans. This push-and-slice operation eliminates mis-shaped cookies, and streamlines cookie production greatly.

Orange Nut Crisps

1 cup shortening
½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
½ cup granulated sugar
1 egg, beaten
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon grated orange peel
2¾ cups sifted pastry flour
¼ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped nuts.

Cream shortening. Add sugars gradually and cream thoroughly. Add egg, orange peel and orange juice. Add dry ingredients, sifted together, and the nuts. Pack the dough into small cans with both ends removed. Chill the dough for at least 2 hours in the refrigerator. Push the dough out of the tin about ⅛ inch; slice off. Continue to push and slice. Bake on an *ungreased* cookie sheet in a mod-

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by Bernice Coffey

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erately hot oven (400F) about 7 minutes. Store in a loosely covered container. Yield: 8 doz. 2-inch cookies.

Maple Bars

1/3 cup shortening
3 tablespoons brown sugar
1 cup sifted pastry flour
½ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add flour and salt. Press mixture into a slightly greased 8 x 8 inch pan. Bake in moderate oven (350F) for 15 minutes or until delicately browned. Remove from oven and spread with topping. Return to oven and continue baking at 300F. for about 30 minutes.

Topping:

2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ cup chopped nut meats
1 cup shredded coconut
1 teaspoon maple flavoring

Beat eggs well. Add the sugar, mix flour and baking powder together. Add to eggs and sugar. Fold in nut meats, coconut, and maple flavoring. Spread over baked layer and continue baking as directed. Yield: 32 bars 1 x 2 inches.

■ A recent study showed that only 15 of the 75 mgms. required for vitamin C intake is obtained in Canadian fruits and vegetables (exception-tomatoes). The remaining 60 mgms. may be made up by consuming 1 orange (282 size); 4 oz. orange juice (2 oranges 282 size); 5 oz. canned or frosted orange juice, 6 oz. blended juices. Sources supplying 30 mgms. per serving are: ½ grapefruit, 6 oz. canned tomatoes, or juice, or fresh field tomatoes, 1 cup raw cabbage.

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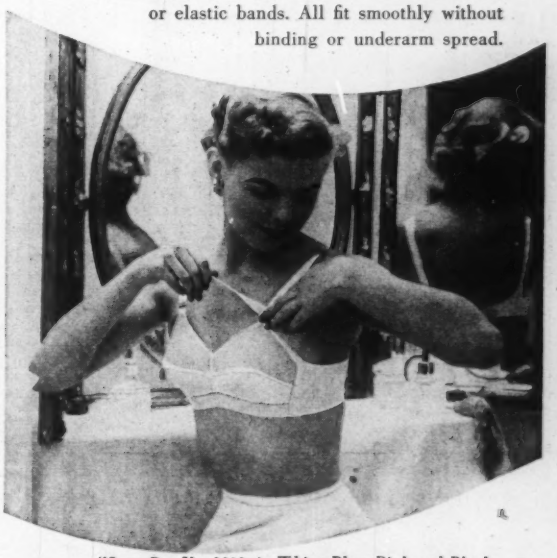

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TEACHER'S INNINGS

■ At its recent convocation, Dalhousie University conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws on **Georgina MacKay**, Principal of Morrison Glace Bay HS. The citation was for her work in the field of education and as an honor to the many NS teachers who had devoted themselves to the youth of the province.

■ At the Ontario Veterinary College graduation in Guelph, **Ellen Brown** of Toronto carried off two awards, plans to practise in Toronto, and **Audrey Shaw** of Halifax won an award, too. She will practise in Washington, DC, and later return to the staff of the College. Other feminine grads included **Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes Moreau** of Quebec and **Shirley Bradshaw** of Ottawa.

■ Back in home-town Ottawa is pianist **Thérèse Charbonneau** after two years of study abroad on scholarships from the French and Spanish Governments.

■ Reelected National President of the IODE for a second term is **Mrs. John H. Chipman** of Toronto.

■ The University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, has honored author **Helen Mowat** with an honorary LLD degree. St. Andrews-born, Miss Mowat founded the St. Andrews Music, Art and Drama Club and has written "Fundy Fables" for children. Her first novel, "The Barrier," is to be published by the University Press this month.

■ The Women's Art Association of Saskatchewan elected **Mrs. W. W. Martin** of Regina as President.

■ New acting President of the Manitoba Home Economics Association is **Lilias Coles**, Dietitian of the Bank of Montreal in Winnipeg.

■ Called to the Bar in BC is **Rosemary Hodgins**, Vancouver, a graduate of UBC with double degrees in Arts and Law.

—Bermuda News Bureau

ACTING *in the Canadian company —opened in repertory last month— in Bermuda: Toby Robins (l), Kay Hawtrey, Charmion King, of Toronto.*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Our Own, Our Native Culture

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I WISH they'd make *me* a member of the new Canadian Council for the Encouragement of Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences," Miss A. said.

"What would you do?" I asked.

Miss A. considered. "In the first place, I would insist on the immediate rejection of the proposal to erect a public statue to Mary Pickford," she said.

I said I quite agreed with her. "Imagine the condition of the Pickford ringlets after a couple of years' exposure to traffic dust and pollen and pigeons!"

Miss A. said that was a minor consideration. "I would base my rejection on the ground that Miss Pickford abandoned her native country and developed her career and talent in the United States. As a member of the Committee for the Encouragement of Canadian Arts I would honor only those Canadian actors and actresses who performed on the Canadian stage, in plays treating a Canadian theme and written by a Canadian dramatist. I would also urge that the Canadian Government subsidize adequately all Canadian writers who wrote exclusively about the splendor and challenge of the Canadian scene. It's the only way to bring about a significant development in the field of Canadian culture."

"It should be a pretty good way to bring about a significant development in the field of hotel and and railway folders," I said. "Who's going to read this subsidized literature?"

"If necessary," Miss A. said firmly, "we would subsidize Canadian readers to read them. Say at the regular library rate of two cents a day."

I SAID I wasn't the least sure it would work. "Would you subsidize Canadian musicians too?" I asked.

"Canadian composers," said Miss A. "would be suitably rewarded by the Government so long as they remained in Canada and chose as their material themes that are typically Canadian."

"Such as what?" I asked.

Miss A. reflected. "Well, for instance, variations on French-Canadian folk songs."

I shook my head. "They've been doing that for the last thirty or forty years," I said. "The French-Canadian folk-song is becoming one of our depleted national resources. Really good ones, suitable for treatment with variations, are getting to be as rare as whooping cranes."

"Then they'll just have to find something else," Miss A. said rather sharply. "The Committee isn't supposed to supply ideas. It's merely intended to encourage them."

I said after a moment, "And I suppose the new Canadian Museum of Natural History would contain only exhibits native to Canada."

"Naturally," Miss A. said. "The Committee should insist on that."

"AND how about the new national aquarium?" I went on. "Would the Committee insist that it be stocked with nothing but Canadian fish developed in Canadian waters?"

"Absolutely," Miss A. said.

"Yes, but how can you tell?" I asked rather irritably. "How do you know your BC salmon wasn't actually born and raised somewhere near Seattle? Your Newfoundland cod might have been picking up a living for years off the coast of Maine. Or eels. Lake Ontario is swarming with Canadian and American eels and how are you going to tell them apart? You can't keep track of Canadian eels the way you can Canadian authors."

"It's perfectly simple," Miss A. said. "The stock for our Canadian aquaria would be bred and developed under strict supervision in Canadian Government hatcheries."

I said suddenly, "You know what we really need is a government hatchery for Canadian authors. They could develop there under strict supervision and eventually be transferred to some sort of Authors' Aquarium — I'm speaking figuratively of course—where they could flourish in a strictly native element."

"I think you're being rather extravagant," Miss A said.

"Not at all," I said. "It's perfectly possible we might even develop some sort of giant squid, capable of ejecting clouds of ink at the first approach of a foreign element—"

"I haven't the faintest idea what you're talking about," Miss A. said. She dipped her spoon in her alphabet soup, and looked disapprovingly at my hot dog. "The hot dog has no cultural relationship to Canada whatever," she said. "If I were appointed to the Committee for the Encouragement of Canadian Arts, the very first thing I would do would be to organize a Dominion-wide competition for the selection of a national dish."

"Yes, and the first prize would probably go to a four-storey layer-cake with a chocolate-chip icing," I said, "right out of Fanny Farmer's Boston Cook Book."

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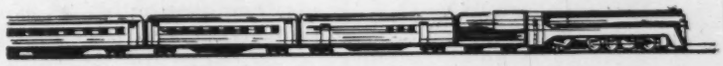

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Exports Too Largely Raw Materials

Concentration on Exporting of Primary Products More Serious Than Big Adverse Trade Balance

by P. M. Richards

WHAT'S happening to our foreign trade? On the surface, it's doing very well. Optimistic newspaper headlines proclaim that "Canada's Exports to Britain and U. S. Are Highest in Years." Britain proposes to increase her purchases from us to around the level of 1949 (before the sharp cuts to conserve dollars). Various nations are eager to buy materials from us. Apparently we're currently riding high — in sharp contrast to our position not so long ago when the world shortage of dollars threatened to wreck our all-important exports business.

But examined a bit more closely, our situation doesn't look so good.

It's true enough that increased sales to Britain and the United States are pushing the dollar value of our exports well above last year's level and even ahead of 1948 and 1949, the peacetime peaks. Total exports to all countries for the first four months of 1951 were valued at $1,104 million; for the month of April they were $295 million, which was $90 million above April 1950. But since prices have been mounting rapidly during the past year, it follows that a considerable part of this increase is not represented by a rise in volume.

On the unfavorable side (except as an anti-inflation factor) we have this: that while our exports have climbed so satisfactorily, our imports have climbed higher still — so much higher that for the first four months of 1951 we had an adverse balance of trade of no less than $217.2 million! Even with figures of the size we deal in nowadays, this is tremendous. A full year's deficit at this rate would be $651.6 million. Never in our trade history have we experienced anything like it.

And the adverse trade trend was most pronounced in the latest of the four months, April, the deficit for that month alone amounting to $93 million. In that month we bought $278 million of goods from the U.S., up $116 million over the figure for April 1950, while we sold the U.S. only $50 million more at $185 million.

In April 1951 we also had an adverse balance of $7 million in trade with the United Kingdom, and of $3.4 million in trade with other Commonwealth countries. With the rest of the world we had in April a small trade surplus of about $10 million.

In the light of these figures, where are the "soaring exports" of the headline writers?

More important from the long-term standpoint is this fact: that these "soaring exports" consist much too largely of raw materials. Almost 60 per cent of our total four-months exports of $1,104 million consisted of lumber, pulpwood, newsprint and base metals alone.

The most significant fact in our foreign trade situation is that despite our increased industrialization, we are still, to an alarming extent, basing our export trade on the consumption of our forest, mineral and agricultural natural resources rather than on our developing industrial facilities and skills.

The End Result

This is not the way to present wealth or to long-term economic stability. In time we shall exhaust the natural resources we are now exploiting so recklessly, as so many other countries similarly placed have done before us. Our rapidly diminishing forests and the increasing erosion of our soil already indicate the end result of this policy, or lack of policy.

This concentration of raw materials was logical, indeed inevitable, for an economy as short of manufacturing facilities as ours was once; it is not logical and not inevitable today. It cannot provide the standard of living we have reason to believe is our right.

The people of the United States enjoy the highest national standard of living in the world. We Canadians probably come second, but a rather poor second. This inferiority is resented and not understood by most of us. The basic explanation is simple. Canada's national income is derived much more from the production of raw materials and much less from the production of manufactured goods than is the national income of the United States. And it happens that raw materials production commonly requires less skill and technical knowledge and less expensive equipment than the production of manufactures does, so it is less well paid.

The fact is that Canada, as a nation, engages in less remunerative work than the United States does. The inevitable result is that there is less money flowing through the Canadian system. This affects all groups in the system, including those engaged in highly skilled work. The effect is that the average Canadian's income is smaller than that of his counterpart in the U.S. It follows that Canadian labor unions can demand wage scales equal to those south of the border, but economically they are not entitled to receive them; if they do, it will be at the expense of other workers who are less able to coerce employers.

—Cil

CELLULOSE SPONGE. *Wood pulp more remunerative in this form.*

A New Role

This is a good time for Canada to set about changing her international role, to become in much larger measure a processor of her own raw materials. Today all the conditions favor such a change. The argument here is not that this would be best for the economy of the Western world but that it would be best for Canada.

It is true that if several countries unite for purposes of production and trade, and each specializes in the type of service it seems to be best equipped for, one or more mainly in producing raw materials and others mainly in processing those materials, more goods will be produced at lower cost than would be the case without this international division of labor.

Then the people of the countries of high purchasing power will benefit from an abundance of low-priced goods. Of course these same goods will be available to the people of the countries which devote themselves to the production of raw materials. But, since this is poorly-paid work, these people will be able to buy relatively less of them.

The reader may wish to point out here that Britain is a processor, Canada a raw-materials producer, yet Canadians enjoy a higher living standard than Britons do, on the average. I believe this does not refute the argument, since Britain's inability to afford her people a standard of living as high as Canadians enjoy is the product of special circumstances—the long necessity of maintaining a costly navy and other armaments, participation in hugely costly wars, imperial obligations, uneconomic expenditures in connection with national socialism, over-population, etc.

—Malak

LOG JAM. *Pulp and paper industry provides 20 per cent of all exports.*

They Need Us

Britain has no natural resources except coal and she's consumed the best of that; two world wars and many decades of high industrialization have eaten deeply in the natural resources of the United States. Britain and the U.S. need Canada's raw materials, and they would like to have Canada continue primarily as a raw-materials producer and leave the manufacturing largely to them.

That is entirely reasonable from their point of view, but it isn't the best course for us. Britain and the U.S. are our best friends and allies and our closest trade associates; their well-being is of great concern to us. But it does not follow that we have to relegate ourselves to an economically inferior position, especially when we hold the ace cards—the all-important natural resources, including an abundance of low-cost hydro-electric power, plus an increasing industrial knowledge.

To become a bigger manufacturing nation we need a bigger population, mainly to provide a larger home market but also to provide a larger and more rounded labor force. The larger home market is of the greatest consequence; as W. F. Holding, now-retired President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, pointed out recently, many manufactured articles used in Canada are not manufactured here simply because the smallness of our market would not justify the machinery and tooling expense.

This is the time to let down the bars on immigration and work hard to build up our population. In the Old World, many people are looking eagerly to the New, and particularly to Canada because of its natural riches and the opportunities it offers. To shut them out because of workers' fears of competition for jobs would be an uneconomically short-sighted and stultifying course.

RECIPE OF A TEXTILE CHIEF

by Ed Bantey

IF the day comes when rayon replaces wool in the manufacture of clothing in Canada, Montreal's Gerald Bruck will be a satisfied man indeed.

Bruck, at 36, is the tall, good-looking head of the vast Bruck Mills, Ltd., which started Canada's first silk mill 30 years ago and which has been a pioneer in the North American textile field ever since. He is also a man who knows a good thing when he sees it —and, to him, rayon is just that kind of thing. Popularity of rayon as a fabric for men's and women's clothing in Canada and the U.S. would seem to bear him out.

Jerry Bruck (University of Virginia, Class of '36) is one of the youngest textile executives in the country, but he's no pencil-pushing type. He knows the business at the mill level and that, he admits, is largely due to his late father, who made him find out the hard way when he got out of college.

Isaac Bruck, a Polish-born New York jobber, used to vacation in Quebec. One day he decided that a country which imported all its manufactured silk could support a silk mill of its own. He chose Cowansville, Que., as his site, sank $312,000 into the project and soon had a successful business.

That was 1921, and Jerry Bruck was about six years old. When he grew up and completed his studies, he was all set to join his dad's business which, by this time, was booming. But Isaac Bruck said no, told him instead to get some experience first.

Bruck Jr. had just injured his arm in a riding accident, but he did as his father instructed. He went to New York and, with his arm in a cast, began chucking around goods with the best of them while working for a jobber.

Issac Bruck died in December, 1948, and Jerry Bruck took over the presidency. His brother Robert, who is 32, became Executive Vice President.

The 14 looms with which the Cowansville plant was opened in 1921 have given way to hundreds of modern ones today as the Bruck business has grown by leaps and bounds. Instead of the 30 original employees, Bruck Mills has some 1,700 in its three plants, at Cowansville, Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que., and in its offices. Bruck Mills (Australia) Ltd., founded in 1945 with a substantial Canadian interest, is also expanding.

Last year, Bruck's volume of business hit a record high with net sales amounting to over $13 million. Net profits were down to $938,608 from $1,054,974 in 1949, but the decrease was attributed to uneven market conditions during part of the year. The company is optimistic about 1951 prospects, has begun work on a million-dollar addition to its Sherbrooke mill.

Jerry Bruck, who spends three or four days at his Montreal offices and divides the rest of his time between visits to the plants and to markets in the U.S. and in Europe, is a man who knows the value of public relations. The company spends a small fortune every year to keep its employees, its customers and the general public happy.

Every Christmas, for instance, Bruck Mills becomes Santa Claus for Quebec's Eastern Townships, distributing gifts and candy to youngsters in hospitals and orphanages. In Cowansville alone, thousands of youngsters have come to regard a Bruck party as part of Christmas celebrations. (Even Cowansville jail inmates are remembered. Bruck sends a bottle of whiskey to the chief of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

—Richard Arless

BRUCK: *Satisfied with his textiles, he hopes rayon will replace wool.*

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BUSINESS ANGLE

UNPOPULAR DEFLATION

Maybe the Medicine's Too Strong And Will Have to Be Reduced

by P. M. Richards

NOW WE have deflation — some applied deflation within continuing inflation. Our new deflation is not at all popular, which is not surprising since it is the very opposite of the inflation which has been creating new business, new jobs, prosperity. But inflation is really something like drinking to excess, which you persist in even though it's building up trouble that will destroy you later on.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Deflation, on the other hand, is like physic that gripes you but also cures. You may, perhaps, with reason, accuse the doctor of having given you an unnecessarily strong dose but you cannot reasonably blame him for your original trouble. Obviously the need for the medicine resulted from the existence of the condition which you requested the doctor to treat. However, if the first dose seems a bit strong, the doctor can of course modify succeeding ones.

Where we stand now is that inflationary factors (largely defence and civil expansion expenditures) are still creating new purchasing power that isn't balanced by additional consumer goods, but the Government has put in motion counteracting forces to curtail expansion and reduce purchasing power. The banks have tightened up on loans to business, instalment-buying terms have been constricted, tax increases have boosted prices and decreased incomes. True, the expansionary items thereby cut off are by no means always those primarily responsible for inflation. The innocent have to suffer for the common good.

PROTESTS

SINCE deflation reduces business volume, profits and employment, it is disliked in some degree by everyone and almost violently (judging by the squawks now being made at Ottawa) opposed by those directly affected by the new restrictive measures. Those thus affected are very numerous, comprising, in fact, a considerable majority of the country's business and working population—all the great multitude of firms which now make no essential contribution to the defence program or to the undertakings related to it but which are a normal part of the productive life of the nation.

As the defence program progresses a great many of these firms will themselves get defence contracts or subcontracts and thus receive stimulating draughts of defence expenditures to set against losses from normal business temporarily cut off. But others will not. And all find themselves now with business not only declining because of diminished consumer demand but also facing new difficulties in carrying on the business that remains —difficulties in respect of credit and materials and manpower. Hence vigorous protests to Ottawa.

The Government knew before the new restrictions were imposed that

—CP

GET-TOGETHER

WARNING from the U.S. was given members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (see *Canadian Business*) by Dr. William Y. Elliott, left, assistant to Charles Wilson, Director of the Office of Defence Mobilization. He told CMA members that increased taxes must meet increased defence costs, or defence program would suffer. Others, l. to r., are W. F. Holding, immediate past president of the CMA, Civil Defence Co-ordinator Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, and Hugh Crombie, new CMA president.

they would bring complaints and is not disposed to relax them to win popularity. It is very concerned about inflation, as it should be. But it is also concerned about maintaining the basic health and strength of the economy, knowing that it has to be able to respond to greatly increased demands if World War III develops. Awareness of this requirement has been evidenced repeatedly by Mr. Howe and other Government spokesmen. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the new deflationary restrictions will be modified if and when it begins to appear that the resilience of the economy is being seriously lessened.

Such modification may come soon in view of the indications that contraction of business has been sharper than was expected.

CHESTY MR. HOWE

TRADE and Defence Production Minister C. D. Howe, as all Canadians and many Britons and Americans know, has always been disposed to speak his mind abruptly. When he told a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Quebec the other day that ordinary individual and commercial interests would have to take a back seat during the defence emergency, no one could reasonably object, since it was the plain truth. But he went a good deal too far when, in the House of Commons, replying to a member's suggestion that arbitrary decisions by Government administrators could change the whole trade pattern, he said, "Who would stop us? Don't take yourself too seriously. If we wanted to get away with it, who would stop us?" Taken literally, with all its implications, that is a shocking utterance.

Mr. Howe has done and is doing splendid work for his country and for Western defence, and is under considerable strain. But in speaking so, he obviously forgot his position as a public servant and the responsibility of Parliament. Probably he didn't mean his remarks to be taken seriously, but he shouldn't have uttered them, particularly in such times as these when democracy and its processes have to work against unusual difficulties and active hostility. Even the highly useful Mr. Howe is not indispensable. In the months ahead Mr. Howe and his staff will have to make many decisions which must win a large measure of public support if the efficiency of the national effort is not to be seriously lessened. Public respect for those decisions will not be won by such statements as Mr. Howe's above.

OR MORE SEVERE?

IN SHARP contrast to my own suggestion above that credit restrictions may soon be relaxed to check a too-rapid downturn of business, retiring President Peter Kilburn of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada, at that body's annual meeting at Jasper Park, Alberta, on June 13 envisaged the possibility that restrictions

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 92

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1951, payable by cheque dated July 16th, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 29th, 1951. Such cheques will be mailed on July 14th, 1951, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
May 31st, 1951.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 258

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 1st June 1951

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Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:

1. A dividend (Number 11) of $1.19 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending June 30th, 1951.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 3rd, 1951 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 11 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1951, by cheque which will be mailed on June 30th, 1951, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 17) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending June 30th, 1951.

The said dividend will be payable on or after July 3rd, 1951 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 17 at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1951, by cheque which will be mailed on June 30th, 1951, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the rate prevailing at time of presentation to a bank.

By Order of the Board.

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

425 Carrall Street,
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may have to be made more severe to halt inflation.

Outlining what has happened to date, he said that last autumn when inflationary pressures in Canada, already high, became acute with an extraordinary inflow of U.S. dollars into Canada, which principally took the form of the purchase of Government bonds (amounting to $363 million in the third quarter), the Bank of Canada took action to offset this by selling securities from its portfolio. On October 1 the Government cancelled the official rate of exchange on the Canadian dollar. Then on October 17, the Bank of Canada's rediscount rate was increased from 1½ to 2 per cent, "a traditional warning signal", and the long-term bond market started its decline from 2.70 to 3 per cent at the year-end and now to almost 3¼ per cent.

On February 22, 1951, the Bank of Canada announced the agreement with the chartered banks limiting the amount of bank credit and discouraging loans for non-essential purposes. In March, instalment financing terms were reduced from 18 to 12 months and the down payment was increased from one-third to one-half. Finally, the Government's two budgets, in September 1950 and in April 1951, raised federal corporate income taxes from 33 to 45.6 per cent, resulting in an overall corporate tax in all provinces of over 50 per cent. The general sales tax was increased from 8 to 10 per cent, and luxury taxes of 15 per cent imposed on a wide range of consumer durable goods and of 25 per cent upon certain products such as automobiles. Besides these restrictive measures, the Government contributed to the anti-inflation effort by a further net retirement of $86 million of direct and guaranteed bonds in the nine-month period ended March 31, 1951 (for the five calendar years 1946-1950 such retirement aggregated $940 million).

Mr. Kilburn commented: "Periods of readjustment are always difficult and this one has been particularly so because of its abruptness and scope. It might have been softened by monetary steps taken earlier . . ." He added that now, however, "strong monetary measures have been adopted to curb inflationary pressures. Although it is too early to be sure of their ultimate success, one can only conclude that if they prove unsuccessful, more and stronger remedies will be applied . . ."

TEXTILE CHIEF

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

police for distribution to the prisoners.)

Bruck employees, who have no union, receive some social security benefits (including a small cash bonus for new babies). And, in Cowansville, the company sponsors and supports many recreational activities for its workers, who constitute about a fourth of the population. The company steers clear of undue interference in the lives of its employees and in the administration of Cowansville, a town which Bruck Mills changed from a tiny community to a full-fledged centre with a population of some 5,000.

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DIVIDEND NO. 125

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company will be paid on the sixteenth day of July, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of June, 1951.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 31, 1951.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: CMA Forecasts

WITH AN EYE cocked on the Federal Government, members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met for their annual three-day convention last week at Quebec City. Inflation, manpower shortages and taxes were their biggest worries, and all agreed that inflation topped the list. W. F. Holding, President (succeeded by Hugh Crombie, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., Montreal), described it as "a force which is undermining the morale of the people and the stability of the country."

Their fears of a manpower shortage in the immediate future were allayed by Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labor, who told them that "an overall shortage . . . does not appear likely in the near future." W. K. Rutherford, Director of Employment Service at the Employment Branch of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, backed him up with figures, presenting the situation as "a problem for employers, but not an insurmountable one."

The Government's taxation problem, it was agreed, was to achieve the delicate balance necessary to raise the required revenue without discouraging initiative. Higher taxes may be necessary, if inflation is to be effectively combatted, and CMA members would be resigned to them.

But on the subject of inflation, the CMA began to throw brickbats at Government policies. Proposed increases in social security benefits, said President Holding, would increase inflationary pressures by providing additional purchasing power to consumers.

The Government policy of decreasing consumer demand by imposing credit restrictions was another plan with which Holding took issue. Canada must increase, not decrease, the amount of consumer goods available for distribution, he said, if she is to maintain her standard of living in the face of increased defence spending.

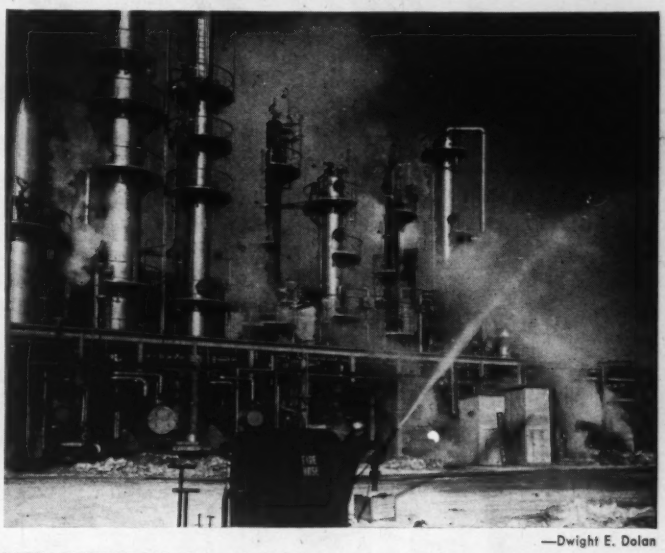
Throughout the convention, however, the basic underlying fear was that increased defence spending would not take up the lag caused by the decrease in consumer spending, already apparent in some lines (SN, June 12).

From past experience, the members of the CMA have little hope that U.S. armament orders placed in this country will be enough to make up the difference, if the Canadian defence program does not. Even though arms between the two countries have been standardized, they feel that U.S. defence orders in this country will scarcely be placed while there are plants and men to turn out the needed equipment south of the border.

Businessmen feared troubled weather ahead, and the convention did nothing to provide them with a reliable almanac to tell them when the storms and sunshine could be expected.

Hugh Crombie, 54, CMA's new president, began with the Dominion Engineering Works as a draughtsman in 1920. He became assistant to the general manager in 1925. During the last war, he was Administrator of Plant Machinery for the Wartime

MOST MODERN



—Dwight E. Dolan

NEW REFINERY of the Shell Oil Company in Montreal East was opened last week, reputed to be the most up-to-dat. in the world. It was officially opened by Finance Minister Douglas Abbott. He and about 300 other guests were taken on a tour of the installations. One of the features is a new type of catalytic cracking unit. Others include new polymerization, topping and vacuum flashing units. Arnold Armstrong tests a fire hose at the light ends treating unit, above.

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Prices and Trade Board. A graduate of McGill, he was Governor of the university from 1941 to 1944.

First vice-president is now G. K. Sheils, Executive Vice-President of the N. M. Davis Corp., Ltd., Toronto, who will become next year's President, in the normal course of events.

Seaway:

GOING, GOING . . .

STILL TEETERING on the fence at week's end, Ottawa had not yet made up its mind whether to have a go at the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project alone, or to wait and see if the U.S. would soon stop dragging its feet, and pitch in on the immense development with Canada.

To help tip the scales toward a co-operative development, several members of the U.S. House of Representatives public works committee were taken on a tour of the proposed seaway development last week. It turned out that most of those making the trip were in favor of the seaway anyway; its opponents had stayed home.

Several states are keenly interested in the project—those that would benefit from the proposed power development, and those most worried about what will happen if Minnesota's Mesabi iron ore pits peter out soon.

Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are among the latest to express their interest, and some are investigating the possibilities of coming in on the plan with Canada even if the U.S. turns the scheme down on an international development level.

Oil:

BETTER THAN IRAN

EVENTS IN ARABIA and Iran had nothing to do with it, of course, but the Alberta government decided last week that oil producers would have to pay bigger royalties. The old royalty scale for oil obtained from Crown leases had been set in June, 1941, for 10 years. It was time for revision.

Under the old scheme, producers had a choice of two scales. Either they could pay a flat 12½ per cent of the gross value of all oil extracted, or they could pay on a sliding scale by which the royalty percentage was fixed as the square root of the daily average production each month. In this way, a well producing 25 barrels a day was assessed at 5 per cent; 100 barrels a day, 10 per cent; 225 barrels a day, 15 per cent. (Five and 15 per cent were the minimum and maximum.)

The new scheme, which has been set by order-in-council for a 10-year minimum, prescribes royalties which start at 5 per cent for wells producing 20 barrels a day or less, rises to 12½ per cent for wells producing between 50 and 60 barrels a day, and reaches the new maximum of 16 2/3 per cent for 135 barrels or over.

Under the old system, with Alberta wells kept well below their maximum economic production because of the lack of markets, most companies elected to pay royalties on the square-root basis, and the average daily production gave the government somewhere between eight and nine per cent royalties. On the same production, its royalties under the new scheme will be nearer 13½ per cent.

INSURANCE

TO AVERT CRISIS

NOTWITHSTANDING the growth of chain stores and large industries, most of the business in Canada is still done through the small store or factory. Usually a small business hinges on the personality of its owner or chief stockholder. He makes it a living, vital thing. This probably accounts for the fact that the average small business does not long survive the loss of its guiding hand. Creditors who had the utmost confidence in the owner press for settlement and they may hold up goods on order until they are satisfied that the business will carry on. If creditors' demands cannot be met, the business goes on the auction block. In a forced sale it is rarely possible to get the actual value of the business as a going concern.

The situation may be critical also in the case of a joint stock company or a partnership. The loss of a valued official may create a credit crisis and temporarily dislocate the business. The death of a partner may have serious consequences. His contribution to the smooth running of the business will be missed. His family may sell his interest to a stranger or may insist on the business being wound up. Or the partner's wife may decide to handle her husband's interest in the business.

Such difficulties can usually be avoided by using business life insurance to protect business associates from financial loss occasioned by death. Business life insurance is just ordinary life insurance on one or more key men of a business, earmarked for a specific purpose. Its most common use is to provide the money to buy the interest of the owner or of a partner.

Here is how one partnership used business life insurance. The two partners took out a life insurance policy for $25,000 on their joint lives with the principal amount payable in full in event of the death of either of the partners. A trust agreement stipulated that the insurance money was to be used to buy the interest of the partner who died first. Now, if one of the partners dies, his family will get $25,000 while the other partner will become sole owner of the business.

—*L. D. Millar*

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of .25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

3rd JULY, 1951,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th June, 1951.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

June 7th, 1951.

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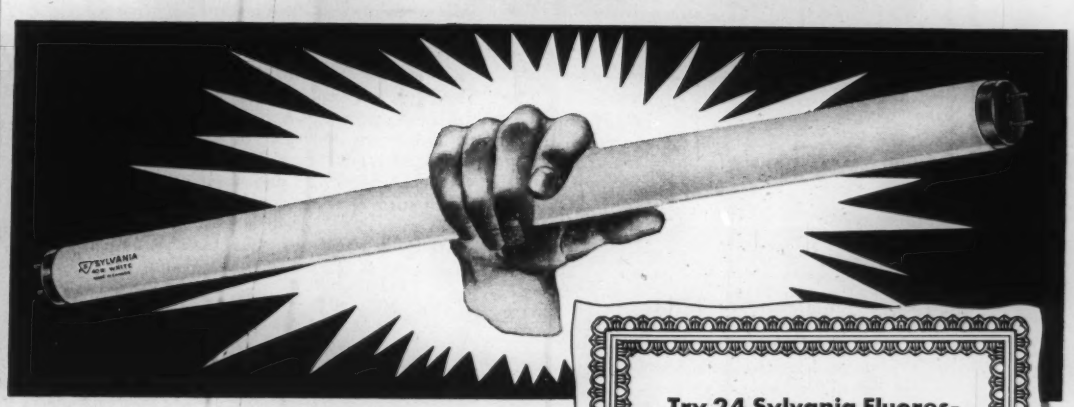

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DIVORCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

So Quebec was left as the only province with no provision for divorce. Newfoundland also had no divorce law. The only divorced people there are those who have got divorced elsewhere in Canada, or the U.S.

The Quebec Civil Code provides for judicial separation, and for the custody of children and division of property in such cases. Adultery by the woman is a cause for separation. Adultery by the husband is not, unless it takes place in the house where his wife lives or so persistently and notoriously as to constitute "ill usage or grievous insult." "Ill usage and grievous insult" can, of course, also be established on other grounds. Separation *a mensa et thoro*, as it is technically called, does not permit remarriage. For divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, which will permit remarriage, Quebec people have to come to Parliament.

Chapter 7 of Title V in the Civil Code is headed "Of the Dissolution of Marriage." It reads: "Marriage can only be dissolved by the natural death of one of the parties; while both live it is indissoluble."

This is the clue to the Quebec members' opposition to Stanley Knowles's bill. Knowles has been very careful not to suggest that the Federal Parliament should force divorce courts on unwilling provinces. His bill would empower the Federal Exchequer Court, sitting in Ottawa only, to grant divorce (*a vinculo matrimonii*) for the single cause of adultery. Such a federal statute, if it were enacted, would override the clause quoted from the Civil Code. It would still be true to say that marriage is indissoluble *in* Quebec: but not possible to say that the law made no provision for dissolving Quebec marriages.

Every private divorce bill passed now is an exception to the rule. Quebec members commonly accept the device; but they can always say that they don't *consent* to it. To establish proper divorce procedure in the Exchequer Court would change the rule and supplant the Quebec Civil Code. It's safe to say that Roman Catholics will not consent to the change.

There will certainly be no action on Stanley Knowles's bill this session. But if Knowles and his friends go on querying every single divorce bill, if the whole of private members' time continues to be blocked by divorce bills, session after session, Woodsworth's experience of 1930 might be repeated. In the long run Parliament might conclude that the lesser of two evils was to hand the whole business to the Exchequer Court.

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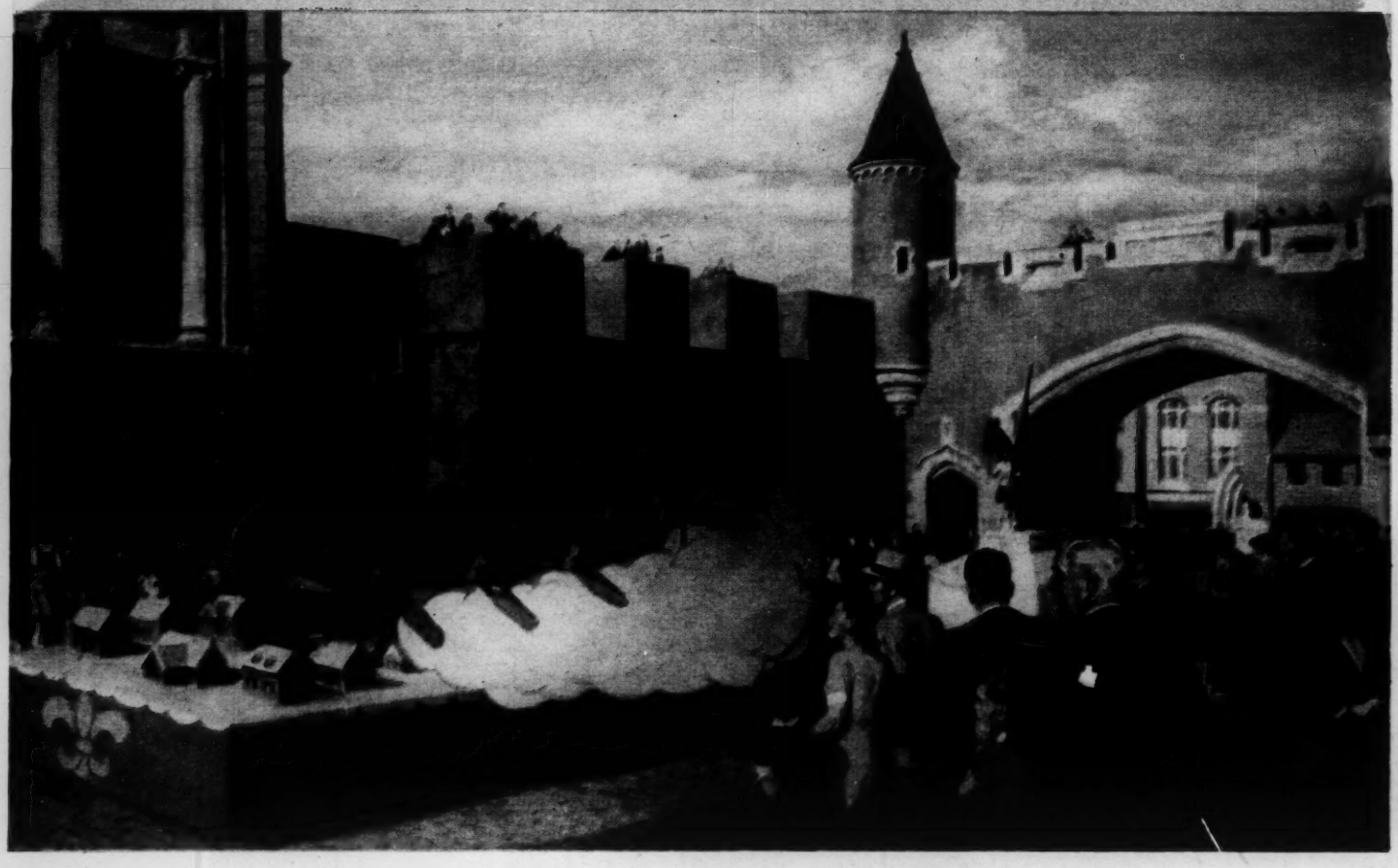

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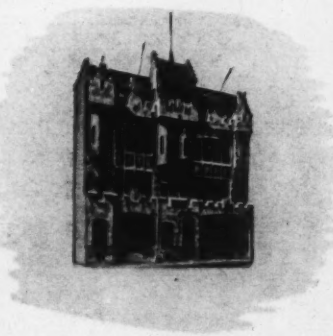

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

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